

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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With Supplements: Special General Booth Picture, and Nigerian Flowers in Colour. **SIXPENCE.**

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THE POLITICAL ADVISER OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC AND ITS FIRST PRESIDENT: DR. G. E. MORRISON—
"PEKING" MORRISON—AND YUAN SHI-KAI.

Dr. George Ernest Morrison, the famous Peking Correspondent of the "Times," resigned his position on the "Thunderer" recently in order to become Political Adviser to the Chinese Republic—a move which aroused, and continues to arouse, the greatest interest. It is understood that the appointment was offered him when the news that he was about to sell his home and his famous library of books on China heralded the statement that he was about to leave Peking for good after his seventeen years of journalistic work there, and was the result of a spontaneous desire on the part of Government and people that his great experience should not be lost to them. He will take up his residence in Peking again in October. Dr. Morrison was born at Geelong, Victoria, Australia, in February 1862, son of the late Dr. G. Morrison, and was educated at Melbourne and

Edinburgh Universities. He is M.D., C.M., F.R.G.S. His life, it is unnecessary to say, has been adventurous: in October 1883, for instance, he was speared in New Guinea, and the spear-head was only cut out of his body in the July of the following year. On August 26 last he was married quietly, at Emmanuel Church, South Croydon, to Miss Jennie Wark Robin, who was for two years his secretary in China. Mrs. Morrison, who is a New Zealander by birth and is in the twenties, has travelled a good deal, and was on a tour in China when she first met her future husband. Yuan Shi-Kai, the first President of the Chinese Republic, is fifty-four, and has the reputation of being the ablest statesman in China. His name has been particularly to the fore lately in connection with the discussion as to the execution of General Chang-Tsang-Hu. (DRAWN BY ROLF NICZKY.)

HARWICH ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT

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A PORTRAIT OF THE LATE "GENERAL" BOOTH

(Our Supplement.)

AS the remarkable demonstration of sympathy at his death has made clear, the personality of the late "General" Booth aroused interest and exercised an influence far beyond the limits of his own Salvation Army, itself a world-wide organisation. We feel confident, therefore, that not only our regular readers, but many thousands more, whether Salvationists or otherwise, will be glad to possess the portrait of the great evangelist, by that well-known photographer Mr. Ernest H. Mills, which is given as a Supplement with this week's issue of *The Illustrated London News*. One proof of the great public esteem in which the "General" was held was afforded, by the vast numbers of people, of all creeds and nationalities, who went to see him lying in state in the Congress Hall at Clapton. On Monday a wreath was sent by the King and Queen, and another by the American Ambassador. It was arranged to continue the lying-in-state the whole of Tuesday. In the funeral procession on Thursday it was expected that from 5000 to 6000 Salvationists would march, the car bearing the coffin being the only vehicle.

LITERATURE.

"Stupor Mundi." Mr. Lionel Allshorn has done a service to popular history by his able study of Frederick the Second, Emperor of the Romans, King of Sicily and Jerusalem (1194-1250). The book is entitled "Stupor Mundi" (Secker), the phrase being Matthew Paris's description of the greatest and most romantic of all the Holy Roman Emperors, not excepting even Barbarossa, Frederick's grandfather. The magnificent figure of Frederick has become to the modern world the mere shadow of a name, and it is well that his memory should be revived; for, in a sense, the Emperor was, even more than Petrarch, the first of the moderns; and although his work was overwhelmed in the catastrophes that fell on Europe after his death, it is possible to trace in him many of the forces that went to the making of the Renaissance. He anticipated and epitomised, in his own person and character, the spirit that, a century after his departure, was to revolutionise the thought of the Western World. His tremendous struggle with the Papacy was the first great blow struck for freedom, after the long ages of subjection to Authority. A great warrior, a consummate scholar, a lover of poetry, a pioneer of education and of representative institutions, a voluptuary, a subtle statesman, with a forecast of Machiavelli in his methods, cruel almost as his ally, Ezzelino da Romano, yet capable of a fine magnanimity, and in his lighter moments equal to a ribald practical joke—as witness the Rabelaisian prank he played upon holy Francis—a sceptic, yet the first to exhibit the true spirit of religious toleration, Frederick appears before us as the supreme genius of his age, the amazement of the world. Mr. Allshorn does full justice to the stupendous drama of Frederick's career, and he is not afraid to be picturesque. The Oxford historical school will not approve of his imaginative flight, where he speculates on what might have happened had Frederick in person faced Innocent IV. at the Council of Lyons, but the hypothesis is put forward with sufficient knowledge and caution to commend it to the general reader, if it lie beyond the province of the scientific historian. Among "popular" biographies, the book is distinguished. It is coherent, orderly, dramatic, and well digested, qualities sadly to seek in recent works of similar intention.

Among Men Who Died for the Empire. Colonel Hamilton Browne is sure of a genuine and hearty welcome for his new book, "A Lost Legionary in South Africa," by all who like a straightforward, manly, and at the same time vividly told story of exciting incident and brisk adventure. He goes one better this time even than he did before in his earlier book, which we commended warmly at the time, "A Lost Legionary in New Zealand," brought out under his war-won sobriquet of "Maori Browne." Thrilling and fascinating to read as that was, with its well-told accounts of narrow escapes and perils before as brave—and crafty—a foe as ever faced the British soldier of modern times, this is even better. Even more intensely interesting indeed, in many ways, is the gallant Colonel's new book (published by T. Werner Laurie), and its interest also comes nearer home to most of us. South Africa was the cockpit of the British Empire for five-and-twenty years, and the author was in the thick of what took place there. No more enthralling story of the heroism of Tommy Atkins, in the desperate fighting of the Zulu War, for instance, is extant than is set forth in these pages—Colonel Browne's personal narrative of what he saw on that fearful morning of the massacre at Isandhlwana, and how he tried to save the camp; also of his ride over the field on the morning after, is something that may well be remembered. His frank admiration of the dauntless courage of the enemy, too, is alike creditable to him as a soldier and as worthy a tribute to one brave man could pay to other brave men. From cover to cover the book is packed full of lively incidents, told in a quick, easy, and vivid style, which holds the reader from the first page to the last. Apart from that, in addition to the qualities of the narrative—its activity and interest as a life story, with touches of quaint humour and moving pathos intermingled, these adventures of "A Lost Legionary in South Africa" make up a record of truthful history that has a place of its own. The book, to sum up, is a gallant and worthy contribution that should help on that Imperial patriotism which has happily come into vigorous life among us in these last few years. It should find many readers all the Empire over.

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CLOUDS: THEIR HEIGHTS AND MOTIONS.

(See "Science Gossipings" Page.)

HOW many people that one meets in the course of the day have ever observed carefully the motion of the clouds that are so uncomfortably prevalent this summer? Or, if asked about the matter, would not most of them say that the clouds move in the same direction as the wind at the surface of the earth? Perhaps one more observant than the rest would recollect that thunder clouds have a way of coming up "against the wind," and he might even add that he had observed a high cloud moving in a direction different from one lower down. Again, would not most people say that the "mare's tails," or, as the meteorologist would call them, the cirrus clouds, never move at all; or, at least, only very slowly; and that low clouds move more quickly than the cirrus?

Meteorology—the word which has lost its original meaning to such an extent that it now denotes simply "the science of the atmosphere," and includes, therefore, the study of climate and weather, including clouds and their motions—has extended its operations within recent years very notably by considering more definitely the conditions prevailing in all the layers of the atmosphere and not merely in the surface-layer. It is true that clouds have been observed and their motions studied scientifically for a long time, but since instruments carried by kites and balloons have taught us so much about the temperature conditions in the air up to heights of sixteen miles and more, a renewed interest has been taken in the forms and motions of clouds, for the motion of a cloud usually (but not always) indicates also that of the air in which it is floating.

One of the best instruments for observing the motion of a cloud is the Besson nephoscope, illustrated elsewhere. The instrument consists simply of an inverted harrow or comb fixed horizontally at the end of a vertical rod which is mounted in bearings carried by an upright post, so that the rod can be rotated. Near the bottom of the bar is a cross piece, to the ends of which two strings pass to the hands of the observer, while underneath is a circle graduated with the points of the compass. The method of observation is to select the cloud to be observed, stand on the side of the post opposite the cloud, and with the strings rotate the upright rod and therefore the comb until the cloud appears to pass along the points of the comb. It will be necessary to approach or recede from the pole until this appears to take place. Then, standing still, note the time the cloud takes to move from one point to the next. Finally, note the orientation of the comb by means of the graduated circle at the bottom of the rod. This gives at once the direction of motion of the cloud, while the apparent velocity of the cloud along the comb is a measure of the rate at which the cloud is moving, expressed in terms of the height of the cloud. For example, if two clouds at heights of 3000 feet and 6000 feet appear to be moving at the same rate along the comb, then the latter is actually moving twice as fast as the former.

The height of a cloud is not so easily determined. Usually two observers, each provided with a theodolite, are required, but sometimes one theodolite can be made to suffice. This instrument has its telescope removed and two parallel plates of glass arranged in place of the telescope. Then two images of the cloud—one formed by reflection in the glass, the other by reflection in a small sheet of water lying on the ground below, are made to coincide by rotating the plates of glass. The position of the plates so determined is read off on the graduated circle shown near the observer's hand. The height can then be computed mathematically.

As a result of these observations, it is found that, in general, if one stands with one's back to the wind, low clouds move in about the same direction as the surface-air, while the higher clouds travel nearly in the same direction, but have a motion from left to right which becomes more pronounced as the height increases. High clouds usually travel much more quickly than low ones, although apparently they do not.

The highest clouds rarely exceed a height of six miles. One of our illustrations shows a Besson nephometer, consisting of a convex mirror arranged to form images of different parts of the sky as required. By this means the proportion of sky covered with cloud is more accurately estimated than by direct observation.

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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

NO image can express the amazing state of our politics. But the image that comes nearest to being a key to everything is this: that the drum that is beaten loudly must be hollow. In England to-day the question that is disputed loudly must be empty. It may excite, it may inspire; it may really divide; it may really educate; but it must not exist. That is, it must not engage the souls of the people prominently debating it, though it may be really important to some remote people they are supposed to be debating about. It does matter to the German poor whether they eat black bread; it did not matter in the least to the English politicians: that is why they got quite excited about it, and gave each other the lie with an energy worthy of a better age. If it had been some close, vivid, and violent proposal (as, for instance, that the English poor should have sufficient bread of any colour—blue, green, or yellow with purple spots), then the English politicians would, indeed, have been deeply stirred in their feelings; but their feelings, I am quite sure, would have been much too deep for words. They would have turned a little pale, but preserved a manly firmness; and begun to talk about the need of intervention after the recent atrocities by Eskimos. It is the same with the politicians' orgy about Ulster. To watch it is like watching silly boys throwing about a burnt-out match. Everybody knows that the No Popery torch was trodden out long ago so far as the sort of people who run politics are concerned; it is brandished because it is extinguished. It is probably true enough that the actual Protestant poor in Belfast do really dread some dreadful fate; though what fate could be in store for them more dreadful than living in Belfast, I cannot myself imagine.

But the politicians, even the best of them, such as Mr. Birrell or Lord Hugh Cecil, unconsciously feel it an advantage that the fanaticism they are arguing about is never likely to be their own. We all know that in Lord Hugh Cecil's class practically everyone is either an agnostic or leans to some kind of Catholic ideas; the one religious type you would never meet among such people is the religious type of Belfast. Therefore that person is used—as a type, or rather as a dummy. The poor Protestant with his Sabbath "blacks" and serious whiskers is thrown about like a pantomime baby, because it is true that in that world "he's got no friends." A man like Lord Hugh Cecil could not effect even a working agreement with a man like Mr. Bonar Law except by championing the religion of the Cherokees, or some other neutral thing that neither of them believed in. If they began to talk about each other's religion, there would be a shocking scene.

The same, as I have suggested above, may be said, in a somewhat wider way, of the prodigious prominence which the politicians always give to Free Trade and Protection. The difference is, that, while nearly every thoughtful man is now a Home Ruler (especially among the Unionists), there is still a perfectly sincere and scientific conviction in favour of Free Trade, and an equally sincere and scientific desire for Tariff Reform. But, though Protection is a matter of importance, it is not a matter of principle.

It is not moral at all; except in the sense that the Free Trader and Protectionist are both morally right in seeking what they believe to be the business interests of their country. The Free Trader who regards an import duty as a devilish declaration of war against mankind, is simply a maniac; and the Protectionist who wants to "make the foreigner pay," in vague vindictiveness, is a maniac, and, what is worse, a sentimentalist. But, though this matter is more worth talking about than Ulster (and, therefore, is not talked about quite so much), its comparative prominence and popularity in our political circles is largely due to the fact that it does not strain (or even exercise) the conscience. It is not so very hard, for a politician, to pretend he is sure about a

As we have seen, it was just because German white bread, black bread, brown or grey bread, were morally trifling things that our statesmen shifted and shuffled and compared the colours quite excitedly; like ladies matching shades at a remnant sale. But, as Euclid said in his waggish way, the converse is also true. As it is essential to a great political fuss that it should be a fuss about nothing, it is also necessary to a really important public question that it should be kept private. Nothing is more extraordinary than to compare the prolonged and deafening clamour made in Belfast about beliefs that scarcely anybody holds, with the swift and soundless way in which minorities of very modern persons act on the beliefs which they really do hold. It is not true that

nothing interesting now happens in Parliament; it is not even true that no great things happen there. The great things are done; but only the small things are talked about. And the simple reason is that the great things that are done are mostly too bad to bear talking about. It is actually because they are so important in ethics that they are made so unimportant in politics.

We should think it rather odd if we were told that the House of Commons had re-established the worship of Thor in England—if it ever existed in England. We should think it odder still if the debate occupied twenty minutes in the Parliament, and not two lines in the whole of the Press. We should think it oddest of all if Parliament then discussed for five hours, and the Press reported in five columns, the proposal to speak of Good Thursday instead of Good Friday, without once mentioning the names of Christ or Thor. But that would be a pretty good type of the way in which this country at this moment is governed. In every discussion the large thing is kept small; the small thing is made monstrously large. It would be thought bad taste in a Unionist to preach Protestantism sincerely. It is not thought bad taste in him to halloo on "No Popery" insincerely. It does not seem to matter whether you openly announce that, as an Imperialist, you are not going to respect foreign boundaries at all; it does not seem to matter whether you announce that, as a cosmopolitan, you are not going to defend your country at all. But it does matter frightfully whether you defend your country by the advantage of taxed imports or the advantage of cheap food-stuffs. The final fruit of this insane disproportion is that Parliament makes laws for destroying the sun or drinking up the sea without so much as noticing them; while it argues so long over laws about a school or a tariff that, in the long run, it does not make them at all. The ancient principle of Western civilisation, that a man could not be kept in prison for longer than a definite law and open trial had decided, was quietly abolished at Westminster some years ago; and at this moment we no more possess the substance of Trial by Jury than we do that of Trial by Battle. This enormous revolution (larger than the French Revolution, the whole work of which it reversed) was resisted by about four men, and generally reported in fewer lines. I have forgotten what the papers were full of then; I think it was Belgians.

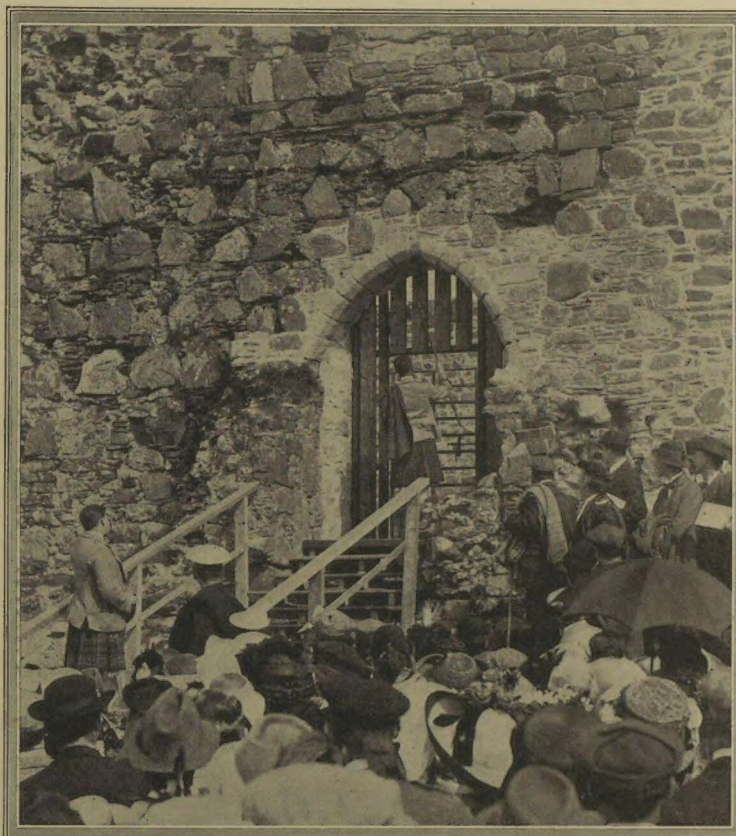


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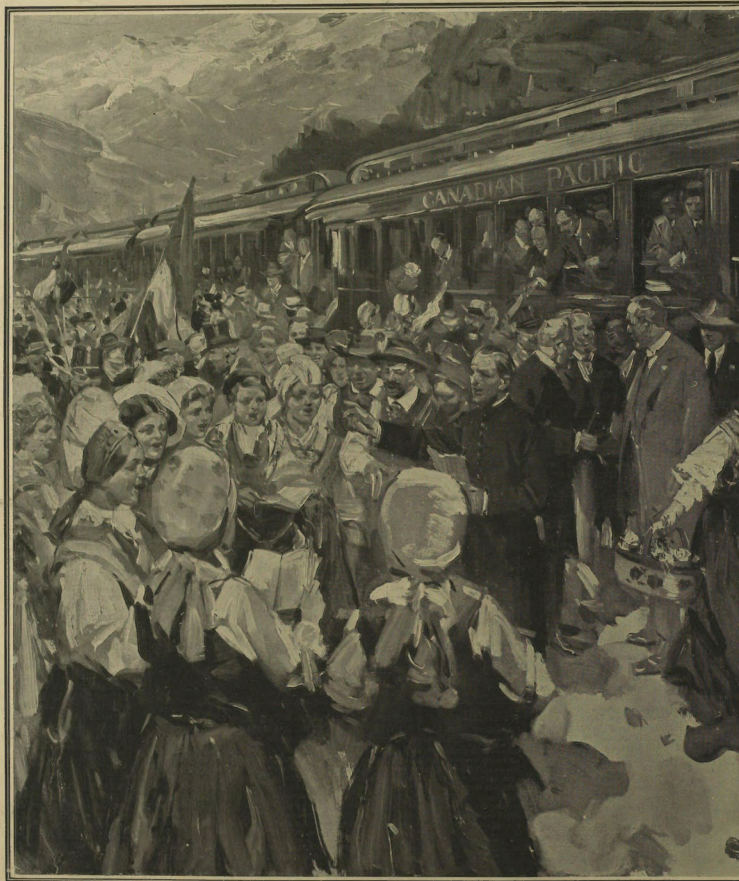
THE STRONGHOLD OF A HIGHLAND CLAN REOCCUPIED BY ITS CHIEF AFTER 200 YEARS: MACLEAN OF ARDGOUR AT THE DOOR OF CASTLE DUART, SUMMONING THE CHIEF, SIR FITZROY DONALD MACLEAN, TO RECEIVE THE GREETINGS OF HIS CLANSFOLK.

Castle Duart, the ancient stronghold of the Clan Maclean in the Isle of Mull, after being in other hands for two centuries, has recently been bought back and restored by the present chief of the clan, Colonel Sir Fitzroy Donald Maclean, Bt., who has made it his residence. In honour of this event a picturesque ceremony took place at the castle on August 25, when members of the Clan Maclean assembled there from all over the world. Among them were Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, of Morocco fame; Prof. J. Maclean, of Ohio, the clan's historian; Mr. W. F. Maclean, M.P., proprietor of the "Toronto World"; Mr. Donald Maclean, M.P. for Peebles and Selkirk; and Professor Magnus Maclean, of Glasgow, who gave an address, to which the Chief replied. Our photograph shows Captain Maclean of Ardgour (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), one of the marshals of the procession of clanspeople, knocking at the door of the keep and summoning the Chief with the words (in Gaelic): "The Clan Maclean waits without to welcome you in the castle of your ancestors."

tariff when he really has his doubts about it. More piteous is the plight of the politician who has to pretend to love Puritans when he loathes them, or to champion South African Empire Builders whom he can hardly look at without feeling ill. It is not so hard for a gentleman to hide his opinions, especially his economic opinions, and especially when the gentleman has no head for figures. But it is not easy for a gentleman to hide his instincts, which are like the instincts of an animal. And that high self-restraint which we hear praised in aristocrats must, I fear, have been chiefly shown for some time past in not privately kicking the allies they publicly praised.

CANADIAN OBSERVATION-CARS IN AUSTRIA:

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



WELCOMED WITH SPEECH, SONG, AND THE THROWING OF FRUIT AND FLOWERS:

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company recently undertook to construct and run a number of observation-cars of the Canadian Pacific type on the most picturesque sections of the Austrian State Railways. The service was inaugurated the other day with great success. The first cars, which left Vienna on August 16, were met by Father Burke, of Toronto, who performed the ceremony on the platform of the Western Station of the Austrian capital. Aboard them, a representative party, which included artists and journalists from the world over, journeyed to Melk, and so on to Salzburg, Villach, Trieste, Innsbruck, and elsewhere. At every

A FRIENDLY INVASION BY THE FOREIGNER.

ARTIST, CYRUS CONED, R.O.L.

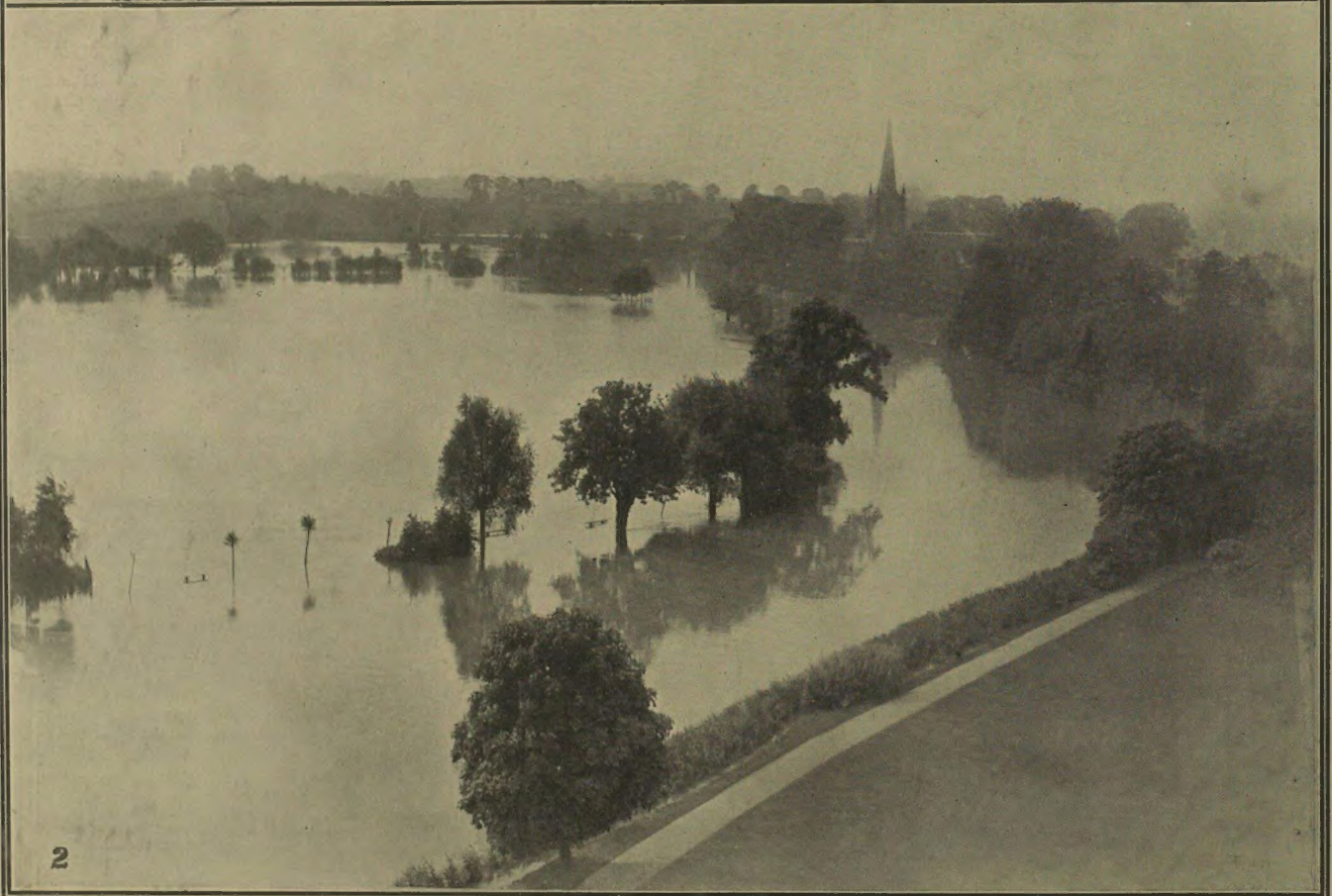


PASSENGERS OF THE BLESSED CARS OF THE C.P.R. GREETED AT VELDES.

stopping-place the heartiest welcome was extended to the travellers. At Veldes, for example, village beauties in national costume threw fruit and flowers to those in the cars; while the Burgomaster made a speech and the local choir sang full-song. When the new system is in full working order, there will be three observation-car services. The cars have an observation-platform at each end; a typist is carried; there is a library; and there is a medicine-chest. The news of the world will be supplied to the passengers by means of telegrams posted in the cars. The extra charge for tickets is very moderate.

THE AUGUST RAINFALL OF MILLIONS OF TONS: SCENES OF THE FLOODS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. LOW-LYING ENGLAND BECOMES A VAST LAKE OF GREAT DREARINESS:
A WASTE OF WATERS AT BURTON-ON-TRENT.

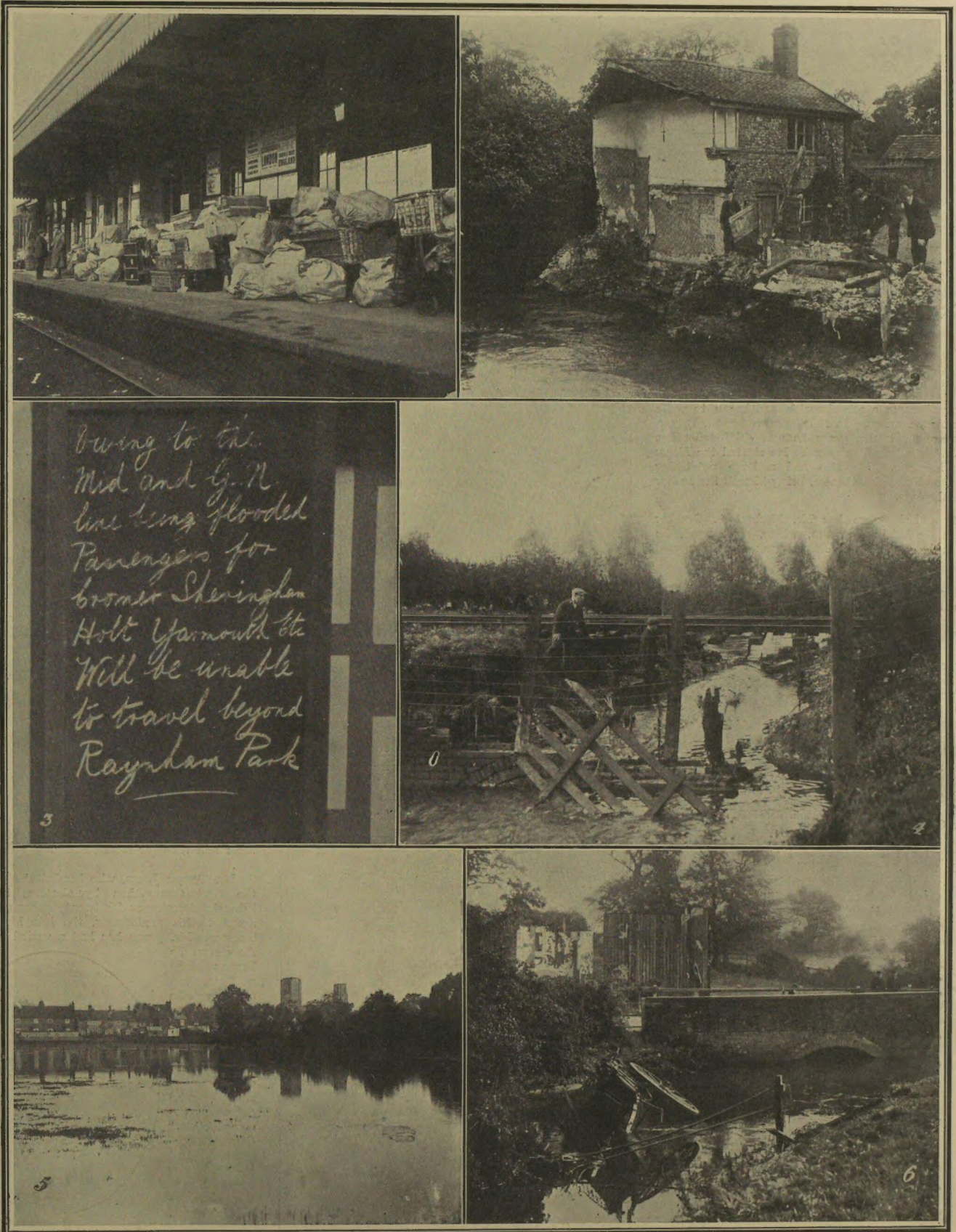
As a general rule, it may be taken that October is the wettest month in the British year; but 1912 will be remembered for its August. The extraordinary rainfall had its natural sequel in remarkable floods, and great damage was done to crops and other property. Under the heading "Nature's Largesse," the "Daily Telegraph" of the other day said: "Probably few persons realise how prodigious an operation of Nature such a rainstorm as that of Monday really is. An inch of rain is the equivalent of 100 tons of water on every acre on which it falls. It is always impossible to tell with any approach to exactness the actual fall over a large area, such as a county, for instance. In parts of Norfolk the amount registered reached

2. THE SWAMPING OF SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY: IN THE FLOODED AREA
OF STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

the extremely unusual measurement of six inches. At other stations, Yarmouth for example, the quantity was nearly four inches. Possibly an average of three inches for the whole of Norfolk would not be far from the truth." "Such an average," continues the writer, "gives for that single county a total of over 380 million tons of water"; and on the same principle he estimates that at the moment of his calculation, which was published on Wednesday, some 1,063,050,800 tons of water had fallen on Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Nottingham, Cambridge, and Lincolnshire alone. Rain also fell heavily on the rest of Britain, and the total rainfall amounted to many thousand millions of tons.

SIX INCHES OF RAIN IN 12 HOURS! THE FLOODED NORWICH DISTRICT.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY NEWSPAPER ILLUSTRATIONS AND L.N.A.



1. THE NEAREST POINT TRAINS FOR NORWICH COULD REACH WHEN THE FLOOD WAS AT ITS HEIGHT: WYMONDHAM STATION, NINE MILES FROM THE CITY—WITH DELAYED MAILS AND LUGGAGE.

3. THE WRITING ON THE SLATE: A FLOOD NOTICE AT KING'S CROSS STATION.

5. THE PLACE FROM WHICH IT WAS ARRANGED THAT PASSENGERS FOR NORWICH SHOULD BE TAKEN TO THEIR DESTINATION BY CHAR-A-BANCs: WYMONDHAM UNDER WATER.

2. THE SORT OF THING WHICH RENDERED THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE HOMELESS IN THE NORWICH DISTRICT: A HOUSE, NEAR WYMONDHAM, PARTIALLY DESTROYED BY THE FLOODS.

4. EXPECTED TO COLLAPSE AT ANY MOMENT: A RAILWAY BRIDGE, AT WYMONDHAM, DAMAGED BY THE WATERS.

6. WATER WHICH ISOLATED NORWICH: A FLOODED AREA BETWEEN THE CITY AND WYMONDHAM.

East Anglia was, perhaps, the chief sufferer by the floods. Norwich, for example, was isolated by the waters, which rendered at least eight thousand of the inhabitants homeless, and caused incalculable damage. The serious nature of the state of affairs was first brought home to the man in the street by the knowledge that communication with the city was cut off, that trains had ceased to run, and that telephone and telegraph had broken down.

Later came the news that the gas and electric-light had failed, and that the people of the city were going about by candlelight; while it was reported that clerks were working in bathing costumes (supplied to them by their employers when they arrived in soaked clothing) covered with macintoshes. On Wednesday afternoon, August 28, the water was subsiding and rescues were still in progress.



Photo. Exchange News Agency.
THE LATE M. ALEXIS SUVORIN,
Russia's most famous Journalist—Founder
of the "Novoe Vremya."

PORTRAITS AND PERSONAL NOTES.

Russian journalism has lost its most notable figure by the death of M. Alexis Sergeievich Suvorin, proprietor of the *Novoe Vremya*, the leading political organ of St. Petersburg. He was born in 1834, and at nineteen obtained a commission in the Sappers. Later, he left

the Army, became a schoolmaster, and began to write for Moscow magazines. In 1863 he moved to St. Petersburg, where for twelve years he was chief sub-editor of the *St. Petersburg Vedomosti*. He started the *Novoe Vremya* in 1876. He also had a large publishing business, and owned a theatre, being himself the author of several plays.

Forty and six years has Mr. Herbert A. Grueber served in the British Museum, where, since 1906, he has been Keeper of the Department of Coins and Medals, a position from which he is now retiring. He entered the department in 1866, and became Assistant Keeper in 1893. He is Vice-President of the Royal Numismatic Society, and Hon. Treasurer of the Egypt Exploration Fund. Mr. Grueber is also the author of various works on his subject, including a "Handbook of the Coins of Great Britain and Ireland."

Sir Hugh Clifford, who succeeds Mr. J. J. Thorburn as Governor of the Gold Coast, is a son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Hugh Clifford, V.C. He began his career in the Malay States Civil Service, and was for some years British Resident at Pahang. In 1903 he became Colonial Secretary of Trinidad and Tobago, and since 1907 he has been Colonial Secretary of Ceylon. He is the author of a number of books, including

"Studies of Brown Humanity," and collaborated with Sir Frank Swettenham in a Malay dictionary.

It is with the deepest regret that we have to record the death of our old and valued contributor, Dr. Andrew Wilson, whose articles under the head of "Science Jottings" have added to the interest of these pages for so many years. The *Illustrated London News* has been very unfortunate of late, for it is only a few weeks since the death of Mr. Andrew Lang deprived us of his genial causerie, "At the Sign of St. Paul's." Like Mr. Lang, Dr. Andrew Wilson was a Scotsman, and, like him again, he died suddenly and in harness. In both cases the writer's usual weekly article has appeared in the issue after his death. It is curious that Dr. Wilson should have alluded in his last paper to "troubles

Photo. Russell.
THE LATE HON. CHARLES BRAND,
Master of the Southdown Hunt and Chairman of the Eastbourne
Conservative Association.

affecting the heart"—the cause of his own death. Andrew Wilson was born at Edinburgh in 1852, and was educated there, at the Dollar



Photo. Sport and General.
MR. R. C. GRIFFITH,
The new British Chess Champion.

Institution, Edinburgh High School, and Edinburgh University, where he took his medical degrees, and was for some time Lecturer on Zoology and Comparative Anatomy. Few men have done more in the excellent cause of popularising scientific knowledge, and few scientists have treated their subjects more readably. He

and Lecturer to the Gilchrist Trust, at Edinburgh.

Delegates from various countries attended the International Congress of Mathematicians at Cambridge, of which Sir George Darwin was elected President at the first general meeting on Aug. 22. Sir George Darwin has been Plumian Professor of Astronomy and Experimental Philosophy at Cambridge since 1883. He is the second son of the author of "The Origin of Species."

Son of a former Speaker—the first Viscount Hampden—and descendant of the famous John Hampden, the late Hon. Charles Brand inherited a disposition towards politics, but he had other interests as well. He began his career as a Lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards, and he took part in the formation of the Sussex Yeomanry. For twenty-two years he was Master of the Southdown Hunt, and was chairman of the Eastbourne Conservative Association.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR GEORGE DARWIN,
President of the International Congress of
Mathematicians at Cambridge.

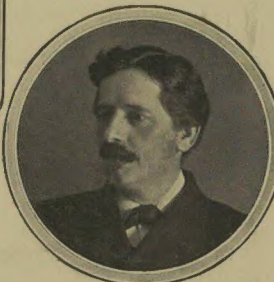


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE REV. JOSIAH TOWYN JONES,
The new M.P. (Liberal) for East
Carmarthen.

compete again, as he says tournaments take too much time for married men.

Mr. Towyn Jones, who headed the poll in the East Carmarthen bye-election, in the Liberal interest, was for twenty years election agent to his predecessor, the late Mr. Abel Thomas. Mr. Jones has had a varied career.

At eleven he began work on a farm, but after a year he took to the sea and spent four years as cabin-boy, cook, and steward on coasting vessels. Then he entered the Presbyterian College at Carmarthen, and in 1886 was ordained as a Congregationalist minister.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
MR. J. J. THORBURN, C.M.G.,
The Retiring Governor of the Gold
Coast.

Mr. James Jamieson Thorburn, who recently retired from the post of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Gold Coast, in which, as already mentioned, he is succeeded by Sir Hugh Clifford, has held the appointment for two years. Mr. Thorburn was born at Edinburgh in 1864. In 1886 he entered the Ceylon Civil Service, and served in the island in various capacities for nineteen years. In 1906 he was transferred to Southern Nigeria, and on its amalgamation with Lagos the following year became Lieutenant-Governor. He is a bachelor.



Photo. Russell.
A GREAT LOSS TO POPULAR SCIENCE AND TO "THE ILLUSTRATED
LONDON NEWS": THE LATE DR. ANDREW WILSON.

wrote many books and contributed largely to magazines. For some years he had been Lecturer on Physiology and Health to the George Combe Trust



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR HUGH CLIFFORD,
The new Governor of the Gold Coast.

added to the interest of these pages for so many years. The *Illustrated London News* has been very unfortunate of late, for it is only a few weeks since the death of Mr. Andrew Lang deprived us of his genial causerie, "At the Sign of St. Paul's." Like Mr. Lang, Dr. Andrew Wilson was a Scotsman, and, like him again, he died suddenly and in harness. In both cases the writer's usual weekly article has appeared in the issue after his death. It is curious that Dr. Wilson should have alluded in his last paper to "troubles

IN TITTLE-TATTLE STREET, NEAR VANITY FAIR, DEAUVILLE.

DRAWN BY J. SIMONT.



THE GATHERING OF THE GOSSIPS: "LA POTINIÈRE," OTHERWISE LA RUE GONTAUT-BIRON.

It is in the Rue Gontaut-Biron that gossips most do congregate in Deauville, to tittle-tattle to their fair hearts' content and discuss the characters left behind by the Sir Peter Teazles of the place, and many others. There the tongue tells of the doings and the supposed doings

of all and sundry who matter—the great actors on the stage of the world, and the lesser stars, the newcomers, the people of the plage and the casino, of the hotels and the villas, the old men and the young, the young women and the younger. Few escape.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



PASTEUR

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

ADDING TO THE STATURE.

MY letter-bag within the past two weeks has contained several epistles relating to a statement made by Dr. G. A. Gibson in his address on Medicine delivered before the British Medical Association meeting at Liverpool. The correspondence I have received proceeds on lines which first of all inquire whether the statement (extensively copied into the lay Press) is to be regarded as authoritative; and second, whether, as a natural result of the treatment of undersized bodies by the method indicated, the idea that it is impossible to "add a cubit to our stature" may not have to be pronounced obsolete. With regard to the first point, the author of the statement is a well-known Edinburgh physician,



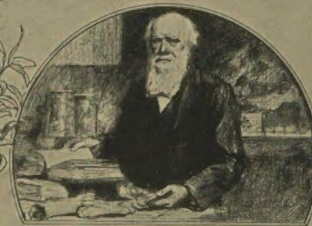
Photo. Underwood and Underwood.
"AN INVERTED HARROW OR COMB": OBSERVING THE MOTION OF CLOUDS WITH A BESSON NEPHOSCOPE.

"Select the cloud to be observed, stand on the side of the post opposite the cloud, and with the strings rotate the upright rod, and, therefore, the comb, until the cloud appears to pass along the points of the comb. It will be necessary to approach or recede from the pole until this appears to take place. Then, standing still, note the time the cloud takes to move from one point to the next. Finally, note the orientation of the cloud by means of the graduated circle at the bottom of the rod."

(For further details see Article elsewhere.)

was in his eighteenth year, his height one inch below five feet. He was desirous of entering the Army, but his relations naturally doubted if, in six months' time, a growth of four inches could be obtained. Dr. Gibson advised the use of thyroid extract—that is, of a preparation of the thyroid gland of the sheep or calf; and it is stated that in six months the youth grew seven inches, and obtained a high place in the entrance examination at Woolwich. It is added, that "in some of these boys and girls"—that is, in cases of stunted growth—"even thyroid treatment absolutely fails to produce the desired effect." Such is a brief record of the remarks which have given rise to the sensational reports of the lay Press, and which have led the public, always eager to swallow the latest chapter in the medical gospel, to assume that nobody need remain undersized, and that thyroid extract is a panacea which will enable small-bodied persons in time to look down on their neighbours' heads. Of course, the fallacy here involved is plain enough. Dr. Gibson is clear on the point that he is dealing with cases of stunted development. A body whose natural limit of growth has not been reached is an abnormal and not a healthy frame.

Of course, the expert knows very well that cases of dwarfism, on the one hand, and of gigantism, on the other, represent diseased



DARWIN

one), whose business it is to pour into the blood the secretions they manufacture. These principles serve to regulate each some important department of the bodily economy, chiefly relating to the nourishment of the frame. We know well the serious disturbance which results when the thyroid gland (affected in goitre) exhibits some irregularity either in its development or in the performance of its duties. The cure here is effected by administering the extract prepared from an animal gland. But in all these considerations we have to recur to the primary condition—namely, that, if you can cause growth to occur when it seems to have ceased, you are acting, not on a healthy normal frame, but on one which shows defects in the working of its ductless glands. This view should effectually set



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

DETERMINING THE HEIGHT OF A CLOUD BY THE BRAVAIS METHOD: THE ADAPTED THEODOLITE IN POSITION.

"Usually two observers, each provided with a theodolite, are required, but sometimes one theodolite can be made to suffice. This instrument has its telescope removed, and two parallel plates of glass arranged in place of the telescope. Two images of the cloud—one formed by reflection in the glass, the other by reflection in a small sheet of water on the ground below (shown in the last illustration on this page)—are made to coincide by rotating the plates of glass. The position of the plates so determined is read off on the graduated circle shown near the observer's hand. The height can then be computed mathematically."

distinguished as a specialist in medical matters, and specially in troubles affecting the heart and circulation. The idea may at once be dismissed that Dr. Gibson has been "talking at large." As we shall see, he gives (in one case, at least) chapter and verse for his belief. The second point involves different considerations. It is one thing to have accomplished stimulation of growth in a particular case, and quite another thing either to hold that this can be universally accomplished, or that a body which can be increased and modified by drug-action really represents a normal body at all. Dr. Gibson had better be left to tell his own story. He speaks of youths "stunted in growth," but who are "excellent in form." A lad

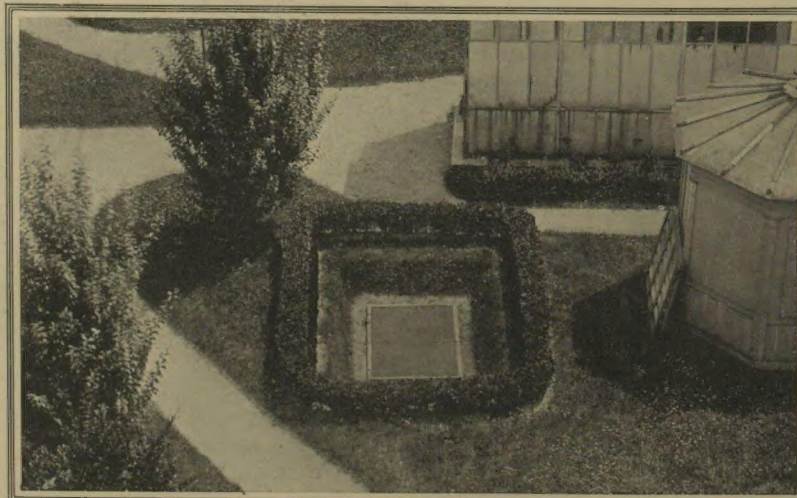


Photo. Underwood and Underwood.
USED IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ADAPTED THEODOLITE: A SHEET OF WATER FOR REFLECTING THE CLOUD.

states, and medical science to-day is inclined to attribute the occurrence of such states to disorders of certain ductless glands (of which the thyroid is



Photo. Underwood and Underwood.

NOTING THE PROPORTION OF SKY COVERED WITH CLOUD: AN OBSERVER USING A BESSON NEPHOMETER.

The Besson nephometer consists of a convex mirror arranged to form images of different parts of the sky as required. By this means the proportion of sky covered with cloud is more accurately estimated than by direct observation. "It is true that clouds have been observed and their motions studied scientifically for a long time, but since instruments carried by kites and balloons have taught us so much, . . . a renewed interest has been taken in the forms and motions of clouds, for the motion of cloud usually . . . indicates also that of the air in which it is floating."

at rest the aspirations of those foolish persons who, perfectly healthy, imagine, nevertheless, that another foot of height would give them greater importance in the eyes of their fellow-men.

The whole story of the thyroid gland is itself a matter of deep interest. Probably the element iodine plays an all-important part in the history of the tonic secretion it adds to the blood, and, curiously, iodine has long figured as a prominent element in the cure of goitre itself. If there is any other thought that appeals to us here, it is the reflection how often on seemingly small and trivial bodily circumstances and states the perfect maintenance of our health appears to depend.

ANDREW WILSON.

WILL FRANCE MAKE THE SAHARA DESERT A SEA—AND ENGLAND ARCTIC?

REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN."

"A SENSATION was recently caused in Paris," says the "Scientific American," "by the daring proposal of Prof. Etchegoyen, a distinguished scientist, who declares that France ought to lose no time in converting the vast desert of Sahara into an inland sea. He claims that, since about a quarter of the whole desert area lies below sea level, the construction of a canal some fifty miles long through the higher land of the north African coast would immediately create a Sahara Sea equal in size to about half the extent of the Mediterranean." This canal, he states, would present no great mechanical difficulties, because the coast land is composed of sand and soft rock formations. The consequences of such engineering, he declares, would be gigantic. All the arid regions now surrounding the desert and those parts of the Sahara which are above the level of the ocean would be rendered as fertile as Europe. . . . Moreover, a great new colony could be added to the possessions of France, of which the political and economic importance can hardly be overestimated. A fleet of steamers would navigate the Sea of Sahara, the depth of which would vary from ten to sixty fathoms, and produce a flourishing traffic

(Continued opposite.)



SHOWING THE TOPOGRAPHY WHICH WOULD SHAPE THE SEA OF SAHARA: NORTH AFRICA AND THE GREAT DESERT.

(Continued.) between Algeria and French West Africa. And the most remarkable result of all would be the alteration of the climate of all northern Africa from equatorial extremes of heat to the pleasing temperature of Natal, thus enhancing its value as a place of colonisation for Europeans. Professor Etchegoyen's scheme is provoking much comment, and objections are not wanting. Certain meteorological experts cry out in horror that any tampering with weather conditions in Africa would transform the climate of Europe; that, if tropical Africa should become temperate, Europe would become arctic, and an alarming picture is drawn of England, Belgium, and Denmark lying under several feet of perpetual snow, and their inhabitants either emigrating in haste to milder countries or leading thenceforth the lives of Eskimos. A still more striking reason for leaving the great desert alone is presented in the argument that, by the displacement of so many billions of tons of water, the equilibrium of the earth would actually be affected, and that the engineer who had undertaken the task of adding a new sea to the map of the world would for ever afterward be cursed by humanity for having altered the axis of the globe."



AFTER ITS FLOODING BY THE WATERS OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, AN EVENT SOME SAY WOULD ALTER THE AXIS OF THE EARTH AND MAKE EUROPE ARCTIC: THE SAHARA AS A GREAT SEA—A DRAWING BASED ON THE PLANS OF THE FRENCH ENGINEERS.

We have dealt above with some of the objections raised to Professor Etchegoyen's suggestion that the Sahara shall be converted into a sea. Again to quote the "Scientific American": "On the other hand, various savants consider that these objections are illusory; that the possibilities prophesied are much exaggerated. These men are rejoicing in 'another magnificent idea originated in that country which conceived the Suez and Panama canals.' The time is near at hand, they claim with enthusiasm, when 'the parched ground shall become a pool' and 'the desert shall blossom as the rose,' as foretold by the Hebrew seer centuries ago. . . . Many schemes for irrigating the Sahara have been discussed. The old project, first broached by the French engineer Colonel Roudaire, and endorsed as entirely feasible by

De Lesseps and other competent authorities, has never been utterly cast aside. To let in the waters of the Mediterranean to flood the most sunken portions of the Algerian Sahara and thus 'render fertile large tracts of otherwise barren sand' would not by any means change the whole desert into a vast inland sea . . . since by far the greater part of the Sahara is from seventy feet to more than a mile in elevation above ocean level, and those tracts which lie below ocean level are chiefly valleys . . . or the basins of ancient lakes never very extended in area. A Sahara Sea would consist only of an exceedingly irregular body of water containing many islands and extending into . . . a multitude of bays and coves. It would be considerably less than one third the size of the Mediterranean."

THE LAST SALUTE TO THE "GENERAL": THE IMPRESSIVE

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL



"OFFICERS," "SOLDIERS," AND CIVILIANS TAKING THEIR FAREWELL OF THE FOUNDER OF THE ARMY, ON WHICH, ON A FLAG, WERE THE DEAD COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S

The body of "General" Booth was conveyed on August 22, by motor-car, from his home at Hatley Wood to the Congress Hall at Clapton, there to lie in state until the time came for its removal to Olympia for the memorial service on Wednesday, the 28th, the day before the actual funeral at Abney Park Cemetery. The oak coffin in the Congress Hall rested on a catafalque of marble under a canopy of yellow and white. There was a marked absence of black and its consequent atmosphere of gloom. A glass panel in the upper part of the coffin lid revealed the face and shoulders of the dead "General."

LYING-IN-STATE IN THE CONGRESS HALL AT CLAPTON.

ARTIST, S. BEGG.



SALVATION ARMY: MOURNERS PASSING THE CRYSTAL-FACED COFFIN OF "GENERAL" BOOTH, BIBLE, HYMN-BOOK, FOUNTAIN-PEN, AND PEAKED CAP.

Over the foot of the coffin was the flag which he took on his visit to Calvary, his Bible, hymn-book, peaked cap, and fountain-pen. Flags of all nations were hung around, indicating the world-wide character of the Salvation Army movement; and the continuous stream of people who came to look their last on the features of "General" Booth was also cosmopolitan and representative of all classes, including not only members of the "Army" itself, but many other friends and sympathisers. The lying-in-state continued on the Saturday and Monday, and on one day alone some fifty thousand people passed by the coffin.

AFTER A TEN-SECONDS SHOCK! EARTHQUAKE HAVOC IN TURKEY.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



1. RESULTS OF A SHOCK LASTING FOR ABOUT TEN SECONDS: RUINS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

3. TORN BY THE EARTHQUAKE, A WRECKED VILLA.

5. CRACKED ALL OVER AND LIABLE TO FALL AT ANY MOMENT, A DAMAGED HOUSE.

Turkey experienced a strong earthquake shock for about ten seconds early on the morning of August 9, a movement felt more severely at the Dardanelles than in Constantinople. Curiously enough, little interest was taken in this country at the time, doubtless because the extent of the disaster was scarcely realised, although the earlier reports stated that about a thousand lives had been lost and some five thousand people injured; while fifteen thousand or so were rendered homeless. At least two villages were destroyed utterly. War-ships anchored in the

2. ONE OF THE ODDER SEQUELS TO THE SHOCK: A HOUSE CURIOUSLY DAMAGED.

4. RECALLING MESSINA: A SHANTY OF PLANKS SET UP AS A TEMPORARY DWELLING IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

6. HAVOC WROUGHT BY THE SHOCK: A RUINED VILLAGE.

Dardanelles at first attributed the shock to Italian torpedoes! Later, a Mansion House Fund was opened for the relief of the sufferers, and it was then said that the earthquake had reduced 40,000 people to absolute penury and killed or injured 6000; while it was further affirmed that the distress was even greater than that caused at Messina three years ago. August 25 was made a Flower Sunday by the ladies of the Greek and other communities in Constantinople, who sold hundreds of small red and white flowers for the benefit of those affected.

SUBMARINE APARTMENTS: UNDER-SEAS ROOMS IN AN HOTEL.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A DRAWING IN "POPULAR MECHANICS," OF CHICAGO.



FOR GUESTS DESIRING ACQUAINTANCE WITH LIFE BELOW THE WATER: THE GLASS-WALLED "SHAFT"
OF A PROPOSED HOTEL AT HONOLULU.

It is written in "Popular Mechanics": "Business men of Honolulu, Hawaii, are preparing to build a modern hotel on the reef off Diamond Head, where the naval station is located. The most interesting feature of the hotel will be a glass-walled shaft which will extend down into the sea, allowing the guests to descend and observe the wonderful sea life in that locality."

NEW FLOWERS DISCOVERED IN NIGERIA:

A NOTE BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT.
(See Supplement.)

AMONG the new flowers brought back from my last tour are several Napoléonias. The two reproduced in colour have been described by Mr. Baker, of the Natural History Museum, while several more await working out.

When marching along a path in the Southern Nigerian "bush," at almost any time in the year, one is suddenly enveloped by a breath of fragrance, delicate but unmistakable, which causes one to pause and start searching on either side of the way. Sooner or later, the source of the scent is revealed; for when the clinging lianes and dense undergrowth have been cleared a little, one comes across a tall trunk, almost covered, in many cases, by masses of pale rosette-like blossoms. Most of these are either creamy or milk-white, with markings of deep crimson arranged in fine lines, like the dog-tooth of Norman architecture, round the base of the central whorl, and throwing into strong relief the delicate fringe of the second circle.

Most of these Napoléonias and other flowers reproduced in colour in this issue are described in the note underneath the illustrations. Of the new genus *Crateranthus*, there mentioned, it may be said that it is one of the most strikingly beautiful flowers which we were happy enough to find. As one walks through the depths of the "bush," one comes suddenly upon a space by the roadside, beneath a great tree, where the ground is strewn with cups, the cream or white lips of which bend back over ribbed bases of rose-red or deep crimson. Looking up

into the green boughs above, one sees hundreds of these, each held firm in a little saucer of pale-green bracts, and springing from curious, deeply winged stems.

A larger and still more beautiful variety of this new genus is awaiting description. I regret to say that the members of a learned Society here in England were scandalised on learning that my wife had been using these beautiful cups as bon-bon dishes, for her "bush" dinners. "Only think of it," one of



FOUND BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA: AFROMENDONCIA IODIOIDES.

them exclaimed, in a voice trembling at the imagined sacrilege; "New genera used like ramequin cases!"

It remains to deal with the subjects of the photographs on the other pages. To attempt any adequate picture of the richness of vegetation in this part of the world would be a hopeless task, but perhaps some faint idea may be given by describing five of the Cauliflorous trees illustrated, all of which were discovered on a single march.

First comes the new member of the Anacardiaceæ—the scientific description of which is not yet ready, but which is one of the most gorgeous trees in the whole bush, and is looked upon by the natives as possessing magic properties. Its appearance is striking enough to justify such a reputation, for the great branchless trunk shoots up for a hundred feet or more, all but covered by bunches of flowers, often a foot to a foot-and-a-half in length, and much the shape of our own lilac blooms, but vivid red in colour. Several of these had been cut before my arrival, and from each gash poured a rubbery juice, clearly to be seen in the photograph. The buds are protected by bracts which give them somewhat the shape of fir-cones, thickly set on the great rough bosses which cover the trunk. The long, straight bole is crowned with a single clump of leaves, each with over thirty leaflets, and three to five feet in length. The fruit of this wonderful tree is, however, the most striking sight of all, for the clusters hang from the trunk like colossal grape-bunches formed of scarlet plums, the juice of which, delicious though sharp in taste, is the colour of red ink. The authorities of the Natural History Museum at South Kensington consider this remarkable tree of such interest that they were kind enough to intimate that the life-size painting of leaf and fruit is to be on exhibition in that part of the Botanical Department open to the public.

A second Cauliflorous tree discovered on the same march was a *Tetraslemma*, only one species of which was before known. In this case, the strange, spider-like flowers, of a deep red, reached from roots to branches. Another species of this interesting family was also



FOUND BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA: UNCARIA TALBOTII.

The drawings on this page of African flowers found by Mr. P. Amaury Talbot in the Oban district of Southern Nigeria are from water-colour originals by his wife, Mrs. P. Amaury Talbot. Other flowers are reproduced in colour on our double-page illustrating the subject and on two pages of photographs.



A NEW GENUS FOUND BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA: DOROTHEA TALBOTII.

discovered, though, unfortunately, only the male flowers have reached England as yet. A careful drawing of the female flowers has, however, been made, and the specimens may possibly arrive later in one of the still missing boxes. A third beautiful bark flower, which happened to be in bloom at the same time as those

above described, is the *Diospyros Preussii* (Gürke), the pure white blossoms of which have a delicate, waxy appearance. This is a bush of considerable importance in the life of the people, as the small, pale-green calices of the female flowers swell and redden till they form a brilliant cup, over an inch in depth, surrounding the cherry-coloured fruit. This is collected and thrown into the rivers, in order to stupefy the fish, which rise to the surface, where they float helplessly and can be caught in hand-nets.

Another very striking tree is a new *Cola*, rose-pink in colour, the bark of which is usually almost hidden by masses of flowers. Owing to the depths of shadow in the bush, it is often impossible to secure good photographs, and one is reduced to taking less beautiful specimens, wherever a little more light is available.

The next is a Cauliflorous tree never before illustrated, though not new to Science, which was accommodating enough to grow at the edge of the main Oban-Obutong road. The scent of the long, creamy flower-sprays was much like that of our own honeysuckle, while the texture of the young leaves, bright golden-brown in colour, was so soft and silky that they seemed as if formed from panne.

Whenever one of the natives brought in a flower new to our collection, he or she was rewarded by a couple of tobacco leaves, each about one penny in value. Should there have been difficulty in obtaining the flower, as in the case of many epiphytic orchids, or tall-flowering trees, the scale of payment was proportionately increased. This arrangement produced great rivalry, but sometimes had unfortunate results. In one case, we found on arrival a tree all but stripped by the carriers, who had thrown down their loads, torn off great bunches, and then raced back to present them. It is characteristic of the Ekoi that, in the midst of long marches, over difficult country, bearing regulation loads of 56 lb., they should be eager to race one another, sometimes for more than a mile, in order to be the first to offer a new flower to us.

All over Nigeria, in the north as well as the south, the children seem to me to possess particular originality and charm. "Age-classes," much like the American Children's Republics in character, exist everywhere, and among these, the Agara Club of Nchofan, near the upper reaches of the Cross River, struck us as peculiarly interesting.

The Agara tree is a forest giant, which has, I believe, been described by Mr. Wernham, of the Natural History Museum, among many other novelties in our collection. The flowers of this tree are white, and not very noticeable, but its great fruits single it out from other denizens of the bush. These, thickly strewn over trunk and branches, are often over two feet in circumference, and exude a rubber-like juice, used by the natives as bird-lime, and also at times, I regret to say, for the adulteration of the rubber of commerce. The great fruits, like the still larger and more dangerous "Mbum," which, falling from a great height, have the local reputation of being capable of stunning an elephant, form a very real danger to passers-by. The seeds, cut transversely, and then thickly strung together, form ceintures for the small performers, and, with the square pods of bullet-like seeds tied round the knees, make a not unmusical accompaniment to the club-dances. One of the chief songs sung on such occasions is in honour of the name-tree, and runs: "Agara, Agara, thou art everywhere in the bush." Everywhere in the depths of the damp, dark bush, rotting branches are to be found, covered with fungi of exquisite shape and tint, sometimes white-rayed like daisies, and others of old rose or faint pastel mauve. One of the most beautiful is that shown in the photograph, pale grey-blue in colour with deeper centres, which was obliging enough to grow by the edge of a little farm path not far from Oban. P. AMAURY TALBOT.



FOUND BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA: SCAPHOPETALUM TALBOTII.

A BUSH WHOSE FRUIT STUPEFIES FISH; AND OTHER BOTANICAL WONDERS.

THE STRANGE FLORA OF A BRITISH PROTECTORATE IN AFRICA: BARK-FLOWERING TREES DISCOVERED IN SOUTHERN NIGERIA.



1. BEARING BLOSSOMS OF CREAM AND CRIMSON; A NEW AND UNNAMED BARK-FLOWERING TREE.
2. A FOREST GIANT WHOSE HUGE FRUIT (FALLING) IS A DANGER TO PASSERS-BY; A NEW RUBBER TREE.

On this page we give, by courtesy of Mr. P. Amaury Talbot, some remarkably interesting photographs of bark-flowering trees discovered by him in Southern Nigeria. Further examples are given on another page, while on a third page will be found an article by Mr. Talbot on his discoveries, and overleaf a double-page of reproductions of water-colour drawings

3. WITH A SPIDER-LIKE BLOSSOM OF DEEP RED; A NEW FLOWER OF THE GENUS TETRASTEMMA.
4. A BUSH WHOSE FRUIT IS USED TO STUPEFY FISH THAT THEY MAY FLOAT HELPLESSLY ON THE SURFACE; A DIOSPYROS PREUSIL.

of newly discovered Nigerian flowers by Mrs. Talbot. The bush shown in Photograph No. 4 is of particular interest. The female flowers form a cup surrounding a cherry-coloured fruit. This is collected by the natives, and thrown into the rivers to stupefy the fish, which rise to the surface and float there helplessly, so that they can be caught in hand-nets.

Finds of an Explorer who Shot Blossoms from Tree-Trunks: New Flowers Discovered in Nigeria by Mr. P. Amaury Talbot.

FROM THE PAINTINGS BY MRS. P. AMAURY TALBOT.



1. A NEW RUBBER-VINE, FOUND IN THE OBAN DISTRICT OF SOUTH NIGERIA, AND DISTINGUISHED BY GREAT ORANGE-SHAPED FRUITS; *LANDOLPHIA STIPULOSA*.

2. A CREEPER WITH LEAVES WHOSE BACKS ARE BLUE; *UNONA OBANENSIS*.

3. AKIN TO THE CAULIFLOROUS, OR BARK-FLOWERING TREES: A NEW GENUS ALLIED TO THE *NAPOLEONA*.

4. A CREEPER WHICH HANGS FROM TREE TO TREE; *UVARIA OBANENSIS*.

5. NAMED AFTER THE LATE LIEUTENANT BOYD ALEXANDER; *NAPOLEONA ALEXANDRI*.

6. THE ONLY KNOWN SPECIMEN WHOSE FLOWERS ARE BORNE ON LONG STALKS; *NAPOLEONA EGERTONI*.

7. NAMED AFTER DR. SCOTT KELTIE AND AS YET UNDESCRIBED; A NEW *HALOPEGIA*.

8. PROVIDER OF POISON (WHICH KILLS IN TWENTY MINUTES) FOR THE ARROWS OF NATIVES; *STROPHANTHUS CUNLIFFEI*.

It will be remembered that in our issue of June 8 we had something to say of the important journey made into Nigeria by Mr. and Mrs. P. Amaury Talbot, and gave, amongst a number of other illustrations, one of Mr. Amaury Talbot shooting down blossoms growing high up on the trunks of trees. By the courtesy of the explorers, we are now able to publish these illustrations of some of the new flowers discovered; they are reproduced from the paintings by Mrs. P. Amaury Talbot. Most of the *Napoleonas* are stalkless, or nearly so, like that named after Mr. Amaury Talbot's friend and former leader, the late Lieutenant Boyd Alexander. As the first *Napoleon* was that explorer's hero, it seemed only fitting that one of this family should bear his name. The species called after Sir Walter Egerton is different from all others, as it is the only one yet discovered the flowers of which are borne on long stalks. The specimen found grew on a steep hill near the Cameroons, about 2000 feet above sea-level. *Napoleonas* belong to the group of Cauliflorous, or bark-flowering trees. Allied to that above described is the new genus "*Crateranthus*." As its name implies, it is

cup-shaped. This is a "dry-season" flower, though sometimes found blooming on into the rains. Another flower here shown is the *Uvaria Obanensis*, a creeper which hangs in luxuriant trails from tree to tree, often over great stretches of bush. Not unlike the last, but smaller in size and of more vivid colouring is the *Unona Obanensis*. This, too, is a creeper and one not likely to be forgotten by those who have had the good fortune to come upon it in the depths of the "bush," for the backs of the leaves are clear azure. Another very beautiful creeper is the *Strophanthus Cunliffei*, which was found only once, growing epiphytically upon a great tree. The trails of this lovely but deadly liana were 90 feet long. Natives use the poison to smear on their arrows: it is said to produce death within twenty minutes. The *Landolphia Stipulosa* is a new rubber-vine, but is distinguished from others by its long, hair-like stipules and great orange-shaped fruits. It may be added that there is in preparation a volume describing the new flowers, etc., discovered, each illustrated by means of a coloured plate.

MARVELS OF NIGERIAN FLORA: BOTANICAL REVELATIONS.

HITHERTO UNKNOWN TO BOTANY: FLOWERS, FRUIT, AND FUNGUS IN THE FORESTS OF SOUTHERN NIGERIA.



1. A NEW MEMBER OF THE ANACARDIACEÆ; A TREE WITH RUBBERY SAP AND DELICIOUS SCARLET FRUIT.

3. A TROPICAL RELATIVE OF THE MUSHROOM; A LIGHT BLUE FUNGUS OF EXQUISITE SHAPE AND TINT.

2. WITH A FLOWER LIKE HONEYSUCKLE; A CAULIFLOUS TREE NEVER BEFORE ILLUSTRATED, THOUGH NOT NEW TO SCIENCE.

4. BEARING BLOSSOMS OF VIVID ROSE-COLOUR; A NEW TWIN-FLOWERING COLA.

Again by courtesy of Mr. P. Amaury Talbot, we give some further reproductions of bark-flowers, fruit, and fungus, discovered by him in the forests of Southern Nigeria, in addition to the photographs on another page. The reader may also be referred to his article dealing with the subject elsewhere, and also to the double-page overleaf of reproductions in colour from water-colour drawings of newly discovered flowers by Mrs. P. Amaury Talbot.

FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY MR. P. AMAURY TALBOT.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



A FOUR-FOOTED MOURNER OF THE SALVATION ARMY'S LATE CHIEF:
"GENERAL" BOOTH'S DOG, "PAT."

Like most great men, "General" Booth was fond of animals, and his dog "Pat" had been his constant companion. During the lying-in-state of the "General's" body in the Congress Hall at Clapton many thousands of people, of all classes and creeds, passed through the Hall to pay a last tribute of respect to the dead evangelist whose face and shoulders were visible through a glass panel in the lid of the coffin.



Photos. L.N.A.

HIS LAST REVIEW: THE LYING-IN-STATE OF "GENERAL" BOOTH—SHOWING THE GLASS PANEL
IN THE COFFIN.



THE SUBJECT OF MUCH CONTROVERSY IN AUSTRALIA: GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY,
FROM MRS. MACQUARIE'S CHAIR.

An awkward controversy has for some time been proceeding as to the renewal of the lease of Government House, Sydney, to the Commonwealth of Australia. While the Premier of New South Wales, Mr. James McGowen, was in England just over a year ago, the New South Wales Government, led by the Acting Premier, Mr. Holman, decided not to renew the lease, alleging that the grounds were required for Sydney's Park, the Domain, and the building for a library or museum. The decision meant that the Governor-General would be deprived of an official residence in New South Wales, and some suggest that it was due to friction between the State and the Federal Government. The lease has since been temporarily renewed several times, but the final settlement of the question is still vexing Australian public opinion.



WILL THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL BE DEPRIVED OF AN OFFICIAL RESIDENCE IN NEW
SOUTH WALES? ANOTHER VIEW OF GOVERNMENT HOUSE, SYDNEY.



Photo. Illus. Bureau.

AN EXPERIENCE WHICH RECALLED THE "TITANIC" DISASTER: ICE ON THE "CORSICAN'S"
DECK AFTER HER COLLISION WITH A BERG.

The Allan liner "Corsican," which recently arrived at Liverpool, collided with an iceberg in the Atlantic, near the Straits of Belle Isle, on August 12, while on her voyage from Canada. The bow of the vessel was much damaged, and many tons of ice fell on the decks. The ship was going slowly at the time, owing to fog. The passengers presented Captain Cook with an address, a gold watch, and a purse of gold in recognition of the way in which he handled the vessel.



Photo. Wols.

A MONARCH CELEBRATING HIS TWENTY-FIFTH YEAR OF SUCCESSFUL RULE:
KING FERDINAND OF BULGARIA.

King Ferdinand has ruled over Bulgaria for a quarter of a century, and the anniversary was the occasion of public rejoicings. A son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, he was elected Prince of Bulgaria on July 7, 1887, and assumed the government on August 14 of that year. Four years ago Bulgaria declared her independence, and the Prince took the title of King.



"The Man of December."

Napoleon III. is one of the remarkable figures of history. We have many portraits of the man. The young Prince who captivated London Society in the early days of Queen Victoria; the restorer of the glories of the First Empire; the spend-thrift rebuilder of Paris; the broken-down sensualist whom Zola describes with such savage genius—few men have been more extravagantly praised or blamed. A writer whose name is veiled under the title of Baron d'Ambès has left a curious collection of notes and diaries which have been edited and translated by Mr. A. R. Allinson, and are now published as "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III." (Stanley Paul). In 1833, the Baron, then a lad of nineteen, came in contact with the young Prince, who was living quietly

with his mother at Arenaberg, and soon became one of his most intimate and devoted friends. The "Napoleonic legend" seems, indeed, to have filled his mind to the exclusion of his better feelings, for the hideous story which he relates, that Louis Napoleon was not the son of the King of Holland, but the offspring of a liaison between the great Emperor and Queen Hortense, his own stepdaughter and the wife of his brother, is one which only a fanatical Bonapartist would have



"THE EAGLE IN LOVE": A TENNIEL CARICATURE OF NAPOLEON III. AND THE EMPRESS EUGÉNIE, FROM "PUNCH" OF FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."

given to the world, even if he knew it to be true. The Prince's early struggles, his adventures as a Carbonaro in Italy, the death of his elder brother, which the Baron ascribes to the hand of an assassin, his abortive revolutionary attempts at Strassburg and Boulogne, his imprisonment at Ham,



THE FOUR NEPHEWS OF NAPOLEON I.: NAPOLEON-LUIS, NAPOLEON-LUCIEN, MURAT, AND PIERRE BONAPARTE.

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."

Napoleon as President of the French Republic, are described by one who through good and bad times shared the fortunes of his friend. After the *coup-d'état* which placed the Prince-President on the



DAUGHTER OF THE EMPRESS JOSEPHINE AND MOTHER OF NAPOLEON III.: HORTENSE BONAPARTE, QUEEN OF HOLLAND. Hortense Beauharnais was the daughter of General Beauharnais and his wife Josephine, afterwards wife of Napoleon I. She was married in 1802 to Louis Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon I., who appointed him King of Holland.

"INTIMATE MEMOIRS OF NAPOLEON III."

By the late Baron d'Ambès.

Edited and Translated by A. R. Allinson.

Illustrations Reproduced by Courtesy of the Publishers, Messrs. Stanley Paul and Co.

Imperial throne of France, Baron d'Ambès, though he remained an intimate friend of the Emperor, took but little part in public affairs, and his disapproval

Empire, many of whom he sketches in his diary in a critical and incisive style. His notes on affairs of state now long passed into history are very interesting, and the reader who takes an interest in the social and political life of France during the brilliant days of the last Empire will find much original and entertaining matter in the book.

"A Summer in Skye."

It is forty-seven years since Alexander Smith published "A Summer in Skye," but the book still lives, and the new illustrated edition (Nimmo) will be welcome to many who wish to re-read an old favourite. The present generation knows little of Smith. He was a Paisley pattern-designer whose poetical works brought him into recognition about 1854, in which year he was appointed Secretary of Edinburgh University. Smith died in 1867, leaving about half-a-dozen works, of which that under consideration is likely to be the most permanent. It is a delightful record of holiday travel and sojourning, full of the freshness and beauty of the Western Isles, and reflecting their weird legendary traditions. Of the relation of local scenes to local superstition he has left us this excellent passage: "A ghost story, told in the pit of a theatre, or at Vauxhall, or walking through a lighted London street, is quite a different thing from a ghost story told, as I heard it, in a lone Highland dwelling, cut off from every habitation by eight miles of gusty wind, the sea within a hundred feet of the walls, the tumble of the big wave, and the rattle of



THE FRENCH PRINCE WHO DIED FOR ENGLAND IN THE ZULU WAR OF 1879: AN EARLY PORTRAIT OF THE PRINCE IMPERIAL.

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."

"A ghost story, told in the pit of a theatre, or at Vauxhall, or walking through a lighted London street, is quite a different thing from a ghost story told, as I heard it, in a lone Highland dwelling, cut off from every habitation by eight miles of gusty wind, the sea within a hundred feet of the walls, the tumble of the big wave, and the rattle of



A FRENCH GENERAL WHO COULD NOT GET ON WITH AN ENGLISH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF: MARSHAL CANROBERT.

"Canrobert has resigned the command of the army in the Crimea. . . . The true cause is that he cannot get on with the English commander-in-chief. His letter to the Emperor makes this quite clear."

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."



WHERE PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON (AFTERWARDS NAPOLEON III.) WAS IMPRISONED: THE CHÂTEAU DE HAM, IN 1853.

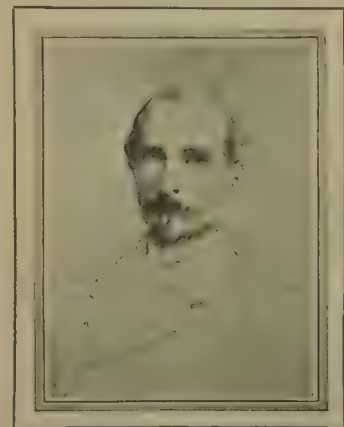
"It dates from Louis XI. The Comte de Saint-Pol, Louis of Luxembourg, . . . oult it in the fifteenth century. . . . Louis Napoleon occupied rooms . . . in one of the towers on the first floor."

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."

his escape, his residence in London and the intrigues which ended in the downfall of Louis Philippe and the election of Louis

of the Empress and her influence is scarcely concealed. To her he attributes the blame of the Chinese and Syrian expeditions, and the disastrous Mexican affair, which cost France dear in blood and treasure, with little compensating advantage. But though holding aloof from public life, the Baron was in touch with all the well-known men of the Third

the pebbles as it washes away back again." There is an introduction by Mr. Forbes Gray, and illustrations in colour by John Blair.



BELIEVED BY SOME TO HAVE BEEN THE SON OF NAPOLEON I. AND QUEEN HORTENSE: NAPOLEON III.

From an unpublished Original Drawing by H. Viger.

Baron d'Ambès, in his memoirs, asks and discusses the question—"Was Napoleon I. the father of Napoleon III.?" Inclining to the answer "Yes."

From "Intimate Memoirs of Napoleon III."

BOMBS DROPPED BY DIRIGIBLES: RESULTS—PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE AIR.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LIEUTENANT BENIGNI, OF THE ITALIAN ARMY.



1. PHOTOGRAPHED DURING THE ACTION FROM ONE OF THE ITALIAN DIRIGIBLES WHICH DROPPED BOMBS ON TO THE TURKS FROM A HEIGHT OF 1500 METRES (ABOUT 4880 FT.): (1) THE OASIS OF THE TWO PALMS; AND (2) THE "DEATH HOLES."
2. PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE DIRIGIBLE WHICH CAUSED IT, BY DROPPING BOMBS: THE FIRE ON THE OASIS OF GHARIUNES.

At the time of the Battle of March 12 near Benghazi, two Italian dirigibles made a flight from Tripoli beyond Zanzur and over the Turkish encampment at Zavis. When at a height of 1500 metres, they dropped twenty-five bombs on to the enemy's camp, causing great loss of life and confusion. Mr. H. C. Seppings-Wright, who, it will be recalled, supplied us with a number of war sketches from the Turkish lines in Tripoli, said to the Central News recently of the dirigible in warfare: "This war has clearly shown the terrible possibilities

of aviation . . . The dirigible is virtually an aerial battle-ship to which the aeroplane stands in the relation of scout, and employed together the two must revolutionise warfare . . . The bombs dropped from the aeroplanes were small, about the size of a tea-cup, but those from the dirigibles must have weighed about thirty pounds . . . The bigger bombs could do terrible execution . . . I have seen as many as eight or ten persons killed and thirty or forty injured at a time." The Oasis of the Two Palms was the scene of a fierce engagement on March 3.

WILL 1912 EQUAL THE DISASTROUS 1879? FLOODS WHICH HAVE COST GREAT BRITAIN MILLIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY L.N.A., NEWS, ILLUS., TOPICAL AND SPORT AND GENERAL.



1. THE WATERY WAY OF DISASTER: CROSSING THE MAIN ROAD TO REACH ALCONBURY WESTON, HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
2. BREAD FROM THE WATERS: THE BAKER OUTSIDE A HOUSE AT ALCONBURY WESTON.
3. WITH WATER UP TO THE DOORSTEPS: A FLOODED STREET IN ALCONBURY WESTON.

4. DRIVING TO MARKET: ON THE WAY TO HUNTINGDON.
5. SEVEN MILLION POUNDS LOST TO BRITISH FARMERS IN TWENTY-FOUR DAYS: A FIELD OF OATS NEAR HUNTINGDON.
6. LONDON THIS AUGUST: FLEET ST. LOOKING TOWARDS ST. PAULS.

7. TYPICAL OF NUMEROUS SCENES OF DESOLATION AND RUIN: A FLOODED CORNFIELD NEAR HUNTINGDON.
8. ENTHUSIASTS: "FOUR MEN IN A BOAT"—GOING FOR A ROW UNDER CANVAS.

9. AT A QUARTER TO ELEVEN IN THE MORNING: PICCADILLY CIRCUS THIS AUGUST.
10. NATURE "PAVES" THE WAY FOR THE WATERPLANE! THE FLOODED AERODROME AT HUNTINGDON.

August has been a dreadful month; we need not labour the point. So wet has it been that, at the moment of writing, it seems probable that the autumn Army Manœuvres in East Anglia will be abandoned—for the second time, for last year the drought, and possibly the labour unrest, caused them to be given up. Far worse than that, the agriculturist has suffered terribly. By the 24th of the month, a special correspondent of the "Pall Mall" calculated, the wet had cost the farmers of this country not less than seven million pounds. But there remains a gleam of hope in some districts. "The extent of the disaster cannot be measured until the harvest has been completed, but it will depend on what the immediate future will bring forth. If September and October are exceptionally fine months, the disaster will be lessened. . . . The standard by which bad harvests are measured is the famous 1879, which ruined thousands and costed thousands more on the downward journey, and even then there were short spells of fine weather in early autumn. . . . While we may look forward with hope to the future, we cannot disguise the fact that damage

has already been done which the finest autumn on record can do nothing to repair. In the later districts, where the grain is not yet ripe, a fine September would do much to rectify matters and to ensure crops of good quality; but from Yorkshire southwards, except on a few of the upland districts, the grain is ripe, and has been losing colour and quality for weeks, a large proportion of wheat and barley now fit only for cattle-feeding purposes, and not very good even for that. . . . At a moderate estimate, the cereal crops in England and Wales are worth £1 per acre less than they were at the beginning of the month, when we reckon the loss on the quality of grain and straw, entire loss of much of the grain, and the extra expense of harvesting. The area under corn crops in the two counties is left short of six million acres; matters are little, if any, better in Scotland, where there is more than a million acres." The rainfall records for the first 24 days of this August were: Darwen, 8 in.; Seilly, 7'40; Newquay, 7'25; Bournemouth, 6'60; Jersey, 6'52; Rhyl, 6; Seaford, 5'92; Southampton, 5'11; the Fens District, 4'5; Kew, 5'85; and London (South Kensington), 5'17.



VIGNETTES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE: III.—CEYLON.

AT half-past five one morning I started from the Rest-house at Anuradhapura to drive to Mehintale. The night had been cool, and upon the grass there was a very thick dew; but the tops of the trees, as I drove along, were caught by the level rays of the rising sun, and the dewy coverlet soon dissolved in the growing warmth of day. I saw fresh spoor of elephant where several had crossed the jungle road, and numerous monkeys in the trees, as well as many water-buffaloes and a large iguana. Later, a species of white butterfly appeared in such numbers that the air seemed full of large, fluttering snowflakes.

For eight miles I drove on through the forest, and at length reached the hill of Mehintale, whereon the great King Darling of the Gods, pursuing an elk, beheld it vanish by a mango-tree and in its place, in yellow robes, the royal Maha Mahinda Thera, only son of Asoka, Emperor of India. Having the power of "Iddhi," Mahinda had journeyed through the air and alighted upon this hill to bring Buddhism to Ceylon.

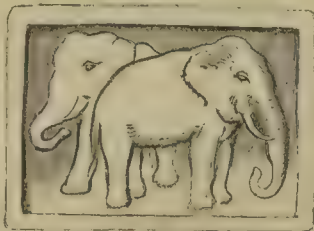
From the bottom of the hill a flight of stone steps led upward—steps irregular as if an earthquake had shaken them, and said to number two thousand seven

hundred. A path here leads to some ruins of the series of buildings which formed the Abbey of Mehintale. I followed above these another and narrower series of steps, with little blue flowers growing in the cracks of them, and large-leaved maidenhair ferns all along. It was a little

which, here and there, a little smoke showed the whereabouts of a village, while



WHERE THE RIGHT COLLAR-BONE OF BUDDHA WAS ONCE ENSHRINED: THE THUPARAMA DAGOBA, ANURADHAPURA.



KINGS OF THE CINGALESE JUNGLE FIGURING ON CEYLON'S OLDEST TEMPLE: THE ELEPHANTS CARVED AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE ISURUMINI VIHARA.



ONCE A ROYAL PALACE—NOW A SEAT OF MODERN JUSTICE: THE ANCIENT AUDIENCE HALL OF THE KANDYAN KINGS, NOW USED AS A DISTRICT COURT, SHOWING THE CARVED WOODEN COLUMNS.

the shadows of the clouds moved slowly over the green expanse.

At Anuradhapura the sacred bo-tree, with its continuous life of more than two thousand years, is the most revered of its many shrines. On my first visit, I passed a bullock-cart bearing an old man's body, and when I reached the moonstone, with its carved lotus centre and a semicircle of animals in procession, which is at the bottom of the steps of the shrine, it was covered with the old man's blood. Buddhists are forbidden to cut or pull down a bo-tree, and the feeling against doing so has prevented any interference with a heavy bough which has grown from one of the younger trees low down over the steps. Everyone has to bend low to go under this branch, and the old man whose body I had seen, had just knocked his forehead against the bough and, falling backwards, had broken his head upon the moonstone.

Monkeys have been known to wait upon this branch to dip toll out of pots carried by the women as they stooped to go under.

On the level of the upper terrace all the air seemed silver through the quivering, pale leaves. Many pilgrims were bringing offerings of flowers—of the areca palm and of lotus.

I next visited the Isurumini Vihara, which is the first rock temple mentioned in the history of Ceylon.

In the image-house itself there is a rock-figure of Buddha. With a large key, more than a foot long, the venerable priest,

Sasanabhi wardhidayaka Sangharakkhita Thera, unlocked for me the brass-fronted doors.

Within, covered with sepali flowers, was a brass altar-table, behind which were the true doors of the inner chamber. The stone is partly gilded, and over the doorway grotesquely fat crocodiles are carved, with a panel of two elephants in the centre, and the handles of the doors are fine pieces of brass-work. Within I found everything gaudy with fresh paint, not only the walls and ceiling, but two wooden standing Buddhas and the stone seated one between them as well.

WHERE FORGOTTEN ROYALTIES DISPORTED: THE QUEEN'S BATHING-PLACE, ANURADHAPURA.



WHERE FOUR ANCIENT STATUES WERE RECENTLY DISCOVERED: THE RUANWELI TEMPLE.

to the right of this that I found the so-called snake-bath, looking dark and tragic, full of a brooding melancholy. On the rocky wall is carved a colossal cobra-hood, made of five cobra heads coming from one common trunk, which rises out of the sombre depths. Here I saw a venomous snake, a green creature, somewhat over a yard long, called a "tic."

At length I reached the open place of the mango-tree, a quiet, peaceful level, where the little stands on the site of the tree where Mahinda first appeared and where one-half of his ashes was placed at his death.

Above this, on the highest part of the ridge, rises the vast, dome-shaped mass of brickwork called the Maha Seya Dagoba, far within which, it is said, a hair of the eyebrow of Buddha was placed and yet remains. There was a flat terrace round the base, and from this terrace the eye wandered far over the forest, from which, eight miles away, the tops of the great Dagobas showed here and there, on the site of that great city which, twenty centuries ago, King Darling of the Gods dedicated to Buddhism.

A clamber on the other side of the hill brought me to an isolated mass of rock, cut through on its underside in a small arch. Within this arch a smooth, flat rectangle of stone forms what is called Mahinda's bed, where, probably, once lived one of the many anchorites who frequented Mehintale in ancient days. I lay extended for a little while upon this, and to my right looked towards the mountains of Dhumboul, far over the green jungle in

As I left to go down the steps, the old priest chanted some words to me, wishing me long life. At that time Sangharakkhita was wishing many people long life, because he had just narrowly escaped losing his own. There is some treasure at Isurumini, and two Cingalese and a Moorman had determined to capture it. The would-be thieves mixed henbane with the temple tea which the priests take every night. The others who had drunk went mad, but Sangharakkhita (seventy-five years old) would have none of it, and the police caught the two Cingalese, though the Moorman escaped, as is the way of Moormen. Of the wonderful Dagobas remaining at Anuradhapura space will permit no description—not of the Thuparama, the most beautiful, where the right collarbone of Buddha was enshrined, of the vast mass of the Ruanweli and the four statues recently discovered among its ruins, of the great Abhaya-Giri, the Jetavanarama, or the Lankarama. They and the scattered ruins in the depths of the forest show still the extent of the buildings of that sacred city beside which ancient Rome and Byzantium were but pigmy towns.

A. HUGH FISHER.

AN EXTINCT CIVILISATION WITHIN THE EMPIRE: RELICS OF OLD CEYLON.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER: THE FIRST DRAWING AFTER A PHOTOGRAPH BY ANDRÉE, COLOMBO.



I. THE OLDEST ROCK TEMPLE IN CEYLON; THE ISURUMINI VIHARA AT ANURADHAPURA.

II. MODERN CINGALESE WOMEN WORSHIPPING BEFORE AN ANCIENT IMAGE; ONE OF FOUR STATUES DISCOVERED AT THE RUANWELI DAGABA, ANURADHAPURA.

III. CARVED IN A WALL OF ROCK; THE FAMOUS SNAKE-BATH AT MEHINTALE.

Ceylon, which became a British Crown Colony in 1802, was in ancient times the seat of a wonderful civilisation, which centred in the great city of Anuradhapura, the capital of the Kandyan kings. They reigned from 543 to 1015, when, at the request of the natives themselves, the whole island came under British rule. Much of the ancient Cingalese sculpture and inscriptions at Anuradhapura is in a high degree of preservation. To quote Mr. A. Hugh Fisher's article on the opposite page, "The Isurumini Vihara . . . is the first

rock temple mentioned in the history of Ceylon. In the image-house itself there is a rock-cut figure of Buddha." Of the so-called snake-bath at Mehintale, Mr. Fisher writes: "On the rocky wall is carved a colossal cobra-hood made of five cobra-heads coming from one common trunk, which rises out of the sombre depths. Here I saw a venomous snake." The statue shown in the second drawing above is one of four recently discovered among the ruins of the great Ruanweli Dagaba.

THE CAMERA AS RECORDER: NEWS BY PHOTOGRAPHY.



Photo, Record Press.

FOR THE USE OF THOSE BERLIN POLICE WHOSE DUTY TAKES THEM INTO THE MOST DANGEROUS QUARTERS: PISTOLS FOR GERMAN CONSTABLES.



Photo, Abenacur.

THE FIRST TO BE SENT TO TRIPOLI: AN ARMOURD MOTOR-CAR OF THE ITALIAN ARMY, FITTED WITH A MAXIM QUICK-FIRER.



Photo, Topical.

A HISTORIC BRITISH WAR-VESSEL FOR A GREAT CENTRE OF THE ARTS: A MODEL OF NELSON'S FLAG-SHIP, THE "VICTORY," FOR MUNICH.



DWARFING THE SHIPPING ABOUT IT: THE NEW AND HUGE NAVAL FLOATING-DOCK BEING TOWED INTO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

The Admiralty's new floating-dock for Portsmouth was towed safely into harbour the other day after a rough journey from Birkenhead. It is occupying a temporary berth at the entrance to Fountain Lake, between Whale Island and the dockyard; its permanent berth will be further up the Lake. The dock has a lifting power of 40,000 tons—8000 more than that at Sheerness; is 700 feet long; has walls which rise between 50 and 60 feet above the water; and is self-contained. There are living-rooms and workshops in its walls.



Photos, Critch.

A "REPAIR-SHOP" WITH A LIFTING POWER OF 40,000 TONS: THE ADMIRALTY'S NEW FLOATING-DOCK FOR DREADNOUGHTS.



Photo, Sport and General.

THE TOURNAMENT WON BY MR. R. C. GRIFFITH: THE BRITISH CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP AT RICHMOND.

Play for the British Chess Championship resulted in a win for Mr. R. C. Griffith, a City assayer and a well-known member of the City of London and Hampstead Chess Clubs. With one round to spare, his score could not be equalled by any other competitor. He succeeds, as holder of the title Mr. H. F. Atkins, who did not play in the Tournament.



Photo, C.N.

THE DUKE OF LANCASTER IN HIS DUCHY: THE KING AT LANCASTER—AT THE STOREY INSTITUTE.

On his way from Abbeystead to Balmoral the King visited Lancaster, the capital of his Duchy of Lancaster, and was welcomed heartily. At the Town Hall he received Addresses from the Corporation and the County Justices. The keys of the Castle were offered and returned. Outside the Storey Institute his Majesty received Mr. H. L. Storey, a son of the founder, and discussed the educational work.

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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated April 28, 1900) of SIR LEWIS WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Bt., of Pencarrow and Trewarthenick, Cornwall, who died at Torquay on May 29, is proved by Dame Jane Molesworth, the widow, the value of the real and personal estate being £85,075. Subject to an annuity of £250 to his mother, the testator leaves everything to his wife.

The will and codicils of MR. BENJAMIN HOWARD MANDER, of The Manor House, Trysull, Staffordshire, who died on July 11, are proved, the value of the estate being £155,373. The testator gives the Trysull Manor Estate and £20,000 to his wife during her life or widowhood, and then to his son; £1000 each to the executors; £500 to Dr. Henry Mlewitz; and legacies to servants. The income from one-third of the residue is to be paid to Mrs. Mander, and subject thereto all the property goes to his son and daughter.

The will (dated Oct. 6, 1900) of MR. ROBERT SINGLEHURST, of Endfield House, Aigburth Hall Road, Liverpool, shipowner, who died on June 17, is proved by Miss Frances Ann Singlehurst, daughter, Frank Richardson Cross and Thomas J. S. Green, the value of the estate being £364,582. The testator gives his freehold residence and land and the furniture to his daughters, Frances Ann and Jessie, and one-fourth of the residue each to his said daughters, one-fourth in trust for his daughter Mary Cross, and one-fourth in trust for his son-in-law T. J. S. Green and his daughters.

The will (dated March 29, 1911) of MR. ALEXANDER CHARLES BOYD, of 51, Pont Street, Chelsea, and Walkergate House, Beverley, Yorks, who died on July 2, is proved, the value of the estate being £67,401. He gives £1500 to George S. Strobe Strobe and £1000 to his wife; £500 each to Robert C. Chinneck, Frank Byce, and Alfred Allistone; £1000 to Margaret Jones; £300 each to Isabella Fletcher and Dr. Gould May; an annuity of £300 to his son Cedric Charles Boyd; and an annuity of £200 to Wilhelmina N. Moore. Walkergate House he left in trust for a home for poor gentlewomen, wives and daughters of officers in the Army and Navy, Civil servants, legal, medical and county gentlemen, and the residue of his property as an endowment fund therefor.

The will and codicil of MR. ARTHUR WOLTON, of Kenilworth, Tulse Hill, and 78, Borough High Street, Southwark, who died on July 16, are proved by his two sons, the value of the property amounting to £57,063. Having made provision for his daughter the Baroness Barreto, he gives £6000 in trust for his daughter Nellie Fuller; £100 and during widowhood the income from £25,000, or an annuity of £250 should she again marry,

to his wife; and the residue to his sons, Percival Wolton and Sidney Arthur Wolton.

The will (dated Oct. 24, 1906) of the RIGHT REV. JOHN SHEEPSHANKS, of Hill House, Bracondale, Norwich, late Bishop of Norwich, who died on June 3, is proved by

wife for life and then for his children, except his son Richard, who is provided for, and to him he gives £500 should he marry before the estate is distributed.

The will (dated Jan. 25, 1909) of MRS. HENRIETTA LOUISA YOL, of 100, Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park, widow, who died on July 10, is proved and the value of the property sworn at £51,497. She gives £5000 in trust for Winifred Armstrong; £5000 to Helen Henrietta Constance Emberson; £1000 to Frederick Charles Emberson; £100 each to the executors; a few small legacies to friends and servants, and the residue as to two-thirds in trust for her half-sister Rosa Mary Hughes, and one-third in trust for Mary Martha Ann Jane Emberson.

The will of MR. PHILIP ALFRED WILLIAMS, of Allt-y-Gog, Abergeville, Carmarthen, who died on May 3, is proved, and the value of the property sworn at £121,634. He gives the Allt-y-Gog estate and the furniture, etc., in the house to his daughter; £20,000 to his son; £500 each to his nieces, Emily Small, Lottie Dames, Elma Williams, Mabel Williams, and Evelyn Fraser; and the residue to his son and daughter.

The will (dated Feb. 1, 1912) of MR. EDWARD O'CONNOR TERRY, actor, of Priory Lodge, Barnes, Surrey, who died on April 2, is proved by John Strachan, K.C., Robert Samuel Pateman, and Arthur Colls, the value of the property being £44,056. His wife being provided for, he gives £5100 to his daughter Nelly Alice Mary Colls; £1600 to his son William Edward Herbert; £2000 to his grand-daughter, Freda Heath; £1000 each to his grandchildren Margaret Terry Colls and Geoffrey Colls; £1100 to Robert Samuel Pateman; £100 and an annuity of £105 to his brother Alfred John Terry; £500 each to Arthur Colls, his daughter-in-law Margaret, his grand-daughter Eileen Terry, and his niece Agnes Mason; £250 each to the Actors' Benevolent Fund, the Royal General Theatrical Fund, the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, Beddington, and the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls; £100 each to the Foundling Hospital, the Charing Cross Hospital, the League of Mercy, the Actors' Orphanage Fund, and the Theatrical Ladies' Guild; and the residue to his son and daughter.

The will and codicil of the REV. JOHN HENRY HUDLESTON, of Clayton Hall, South Stanley, Ripley, Yorks, who died on May 20, is proved by Wilfrid Henry Hudleston, son, and Henry Cubitt Gooch, the value of the estate being £72,454. The testator gives £4000 to his daughter Frances Beatrice Hudleston; £4000 in trust for each of his daughters Sophie Eleanor Pollard and Maud Mary Gooch; £100 to his gardener William Gilbank; £100 each to his step-children, Colonel John Percy Gethin and Emmeline Gethin; and the residue to his son Wilfrid Henry Hudleston.



A STUDY IN BLACK AND WHITE.

Painted for Messrs. Jas. Buchanan and Co. by Maud Earl.

Richard Alexander Rotherham and the Rev. David D. Mountfield, the value of the property being £43,965. The testator gives £4000 to his son John; £1000 each to his sons, other than Richard, who have taken holy orders, or shall do so before his estate is wound up; and £100 to his wife. The residue of the property he leaves to his

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LADIES' PAGE.

IT is interesting to learn that Princess Mary, on her recent visit to Berlin, was taken to the tomb of her father's aunt, Queen Victoria's eldest child, the late Empress Frederick, and there spent ten minutes alone. This rather sombre period of meditation, if trying for so young a girl, may be useful to the little Princess if she knows, as doubtless she does, something of the nobility of that illustrious woman who once held the very same position that Princess Mary now fills—the eldest daughter of the British royal house. The Empress Frederick is a sad illustration of how wasted may be talent in a woman. She was the eldest child of Queen Victoria, yet she could not rule over us because she was a daughter; and she could not rule over Germany because she was widowed within a few months of her husband's accession. Yet she was a person of most rare distinction of mind and heart, and had been carefully prepared by others, and had trained herself, to rule and guide a nation. Her knowledge was encyclopedic. I knew, in his old age, Mr. William Ellis, who had taught her and her brother and sister (afterwards King Edward and the Grand Duchess of Hesse), in their youth, the abstruse subject of political economy; he told me that he was greatly impressed by the intellectual ability of the then Princess Royal; and her wise father and his counsellor Stockmar both thought the same of her then, and took trouble to train her about political matters. Only the other day, at the opening of a woman's exhibition in Berlin, the chief promoter mentioned that she had often in past times had the advantage of conversation with the Empress Frederick on the industrial training of women, and that, on these occasions, the speaker had always longed to be able to take notes with a pencil, so wise and original would be the observations of the Empress. Capacity such as this could not be altogether wasted. The great happiness of this Princess came from the fact that, as a German of high Court position once put it to me, "the Crown Prince, by his own will, is as one with the Crown Princess on all matters." The good that she worked was doubtless far below that for which she was fitted, but, nevertheless, her record is a fine one, and deserved the period of meditation of her young successor in rank.

Princess Mary will one day, probably, like the Empress Frederick, be our Princess Royal. The late Empress was very proud of being an Englishwoman, and never failed to add this title to her German one in signing documents that admitted of it. The Empress Frederick died in 1901, and the present Princess Royal, the Duchess of Fife, King Edward's eldest daughter, was created Princess Royal in 1905, and will, of course continue to hold the title during her lifetime. It is sometimes erroneously supposed that the title of Princess Royal passes naturally on the accession of a new sovereign, to that Sovereign's eldest daughter. But this is a popular misapprehension. The title of Princess Royal is one that has to be specially conferred by the Sovereign, just as



A SEASONABLE GOWN.

This afternoon gown for early autumn is built in cashmere of a delicate shade, with darker coloured silken sash and bow.

that of the Prince of Wales. It is, of course, a title that is bestowed upon the Sovereign's eldest daughter, but not during the lifetime of the previous holder.

Ubiquitous knowledge, the *penchant* of the German Emperor, is perhaps his inheritance from his widely cultured English mother. The latest dictum of his Imperial Majesty shows that even domestic matters are not beneath his notice. Visiting an orphanage, he objected to the use there of enamel saucepans, on the ground that they may injure the digestion, and counselled the employment of solid nickel ones. The superintendent rose to the occasion with the remark that unfortunately to make the change would cost fifty pounds. There is a real difficulty about saucepans. Enamel ones are excellent so long as they do not chip, but the moment that they do so, the tiny fragments of glass-like substance may come off into the food and are very dangerous. But what can we use better? The old-fashioned iron saucepan tinned inside is all right, but it is terribly heavy. Aluminium and nickel are expensive; the former needs special washing-up, as ordinary soda discolours it, and I have had my doubts of it since I learned that its use was prohibited for army officers' flasks unless they could be got lined with glass. Copper is, of course, the ideal material for the *batterie de cuisine*, but it is very costly, and needs such care in cleansing and constant expense in keeping it properly lined that it is out of the question in households with small means. Tin saucepans are poor things; the food "catches" in them, and they soon wear into holes; but as far as they go, they are safe and cheap. On the whole, it is difficult to better the tinned iron.

Mrs. Fulton, the sister of Sir Richard Crawford, K.C.M.G., Economic and Financial Adviser to the Ottoman Empire, has written a charming letter to the Crown Perfumery Company in praise of their new "Iroma" perfume. Mrs. Fulton presented a quantity of "Iroma" sachets for sale at the recent Ash (Somerset) Vicarage Fête; all were sold and proved most popular, as this new and refreshing perfume is doing everywhere. "Iroma," writes Mrs. Fulton, "is a refreshing scent, and not heavy or overpowering. In church the Sunday after the Fête, there seemed a regular wave of 'Iroma,' but it was decidedly refreshing—this would not be the case with all scents"—a very true observation.

Ghent, one of the most delightful cities of old Flanders, which is always worth a trip to Belgium to visit, is next year to add to its attractions an International Exhibition. Brussels, Antwerp, and Liège, the three other great cities of modern Belgium, are all spending large sums to be worthily represented there by pavilions copying their renowned old buildings; but the hostess city, Ghent herself, promises to lead the way with a beautiful reproduction of the "Prinsenhof," or Prince's Court, which was originally the residence of the Castellans of the city, and dates back to the Middle Ages. Undoubtedly the Ghent International Exhibition will be worth running over to see, next summer.

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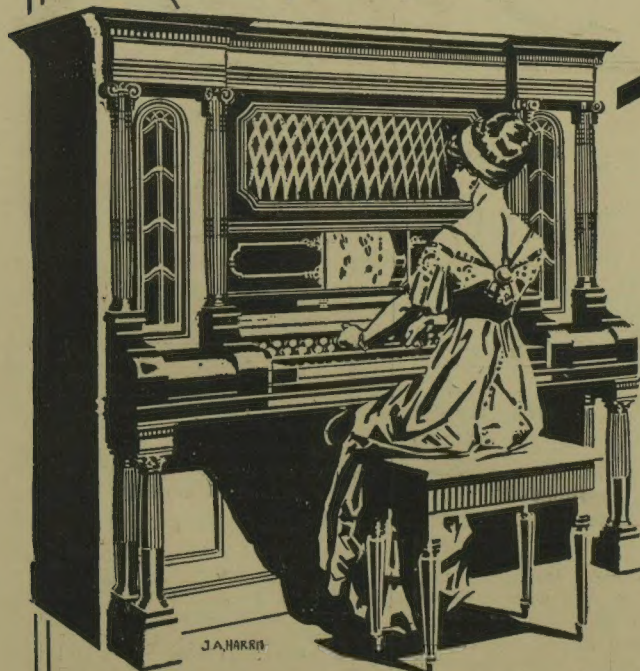
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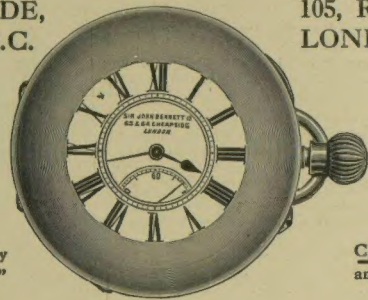
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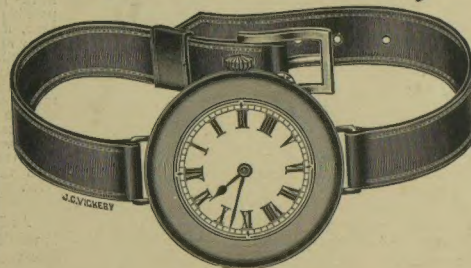
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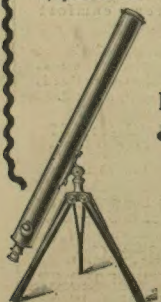
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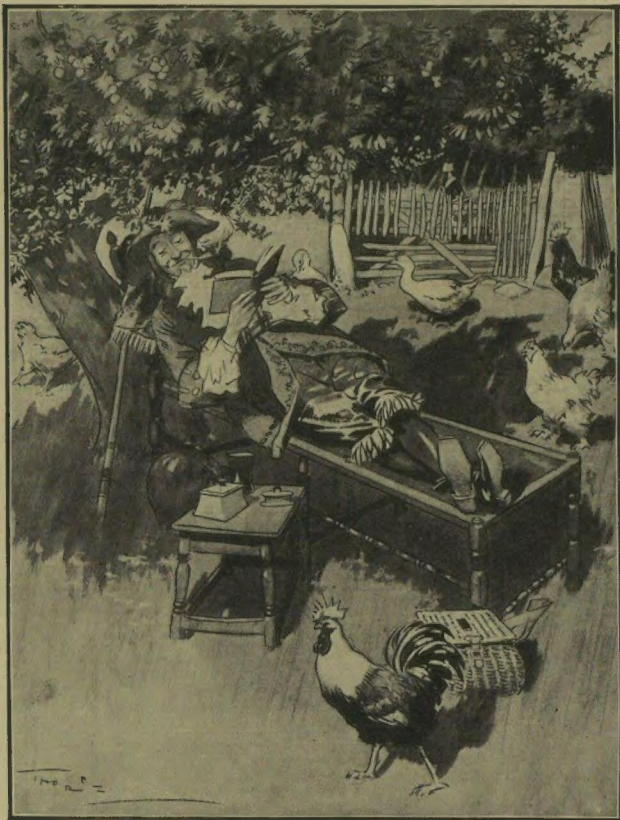
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The "BURLINGTON."

(Patented).





A cool nook, a cherished book, a goodly store of "Three Nuns" — and the cunning wag luxuriously takes his ease. Ripe, bland, and of alluring flavour "Three Nuns" has no bitterness; no after-taste; and, to the bottom of the pipe bowl, smokes cool, clean, and smoothly.

Bell's

THREE NUNS

Tobacco

"King's Head" is similar, but stronger.

Both are obtainable everywhere at

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(Medium)

CIGARETTES

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ROWLAND'S
MACASSAR
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FOR THE
HAIR.

The Perfumes of Araby cling to this delightful preparation, perfumed as it is with genuine Otto of Roses, thus proving that no expense is spared in its preparation.

It does all it professes to do.
It does help the Hair to grow.
It gives the Hair a beautiful silky gloss.
It strengthens and invigorates it.
It prevents it coming out.
For Children there is nothing so good.
Use it!

It is made in a Golden Tint for Fair and Grey Hair.
Sold in 3/6, 7/6, 10/6 bottles, by Stores, Chemists, Hairdressers and
Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

TO THE RHEUMATIC AND GOUTY
as well as those suffering from

BACKACHE
SCIATICA
INDIGESTION
STIFFNESS
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bring relief by extracting from the blood and muscles the URIC ACID in the system, which, if not invariably the direct cause of these ailments, does much to aggravate them.

In addition to being a proved treatment for the above complaints there is nothing so refreshing and reviving as an ANTURIC BATH when lagged out with the excessive heat and dust of the summer, or after any form of exertion.

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explaining
HOW AND WHY. FREE ON APPLICATION.

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PARIS GARTERS
No Metal Can Touch You

insure smooth socks and neat ankles. They add to your comfort and definitely settle one of the little problems of dress. You can forget them after your morning toilet.

At Outfitters and Hosiers 1/- and 2/6 per pair.
Look for the name **PARIS** on every Garter.

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Continued.]

But sometimes I am almost shocked out of my belief in our institutions. For instance, I read in my daily paper the other day how one Robert Bailey was fined five shillings and costs by the magistrates of Prestbury for placing paving-stones and pieces of timber across the King's highway at night, his defence being that he could not sleep for the noise of passing cars. The very next paragraph informs me that heavy fines are being imposed by the Huntingdonshire magistrates on motorists exceeding the speed-limit. At Norman Cross a fine of seven pounds was levied upon a first offender, while something over a five-pound note seems to be the general cost in delectable Huntingdonshire of a purely technical offence against the speed-limit. Now, it is this matter of disproportion that puzzles me and makes me think there is something wrong with our theories. It seems to me that if the offence of placing paving-stones across the road, with the avowed intention of bringing wheeled traffic to disaster, is properly assessed, by way of penalty, at five shillings, then the motorist is being overcharged at a pound for every mile of excess of the speed-limit on open roads where no danger can be proved. Conversely, if the latter charge is really in accordance with the market rate for breaking the laws, then Mr. Bailey was not charged enough for his fun. Or else I am driven to assume that the administrators of the law are not free from prejudice and bias in the handing out of what they are pleased to term justice.

A.A. Guide Cards.

To enable motorists to find their way through towns and cities, where it is often difficult to follow the main roads, the A.A. has prepared a series of cards showing selected routes through a number of the principal English towns. The plans are based on the Ordnance Survey, and in addition to indicating "recommended" routes, indicate other main roads carrying heavy road traffic, which are best avoided. These cards form an exceedingly useful addition to the map-kit of the tourist.

A Continental Souvenir.

From Mr. Paul Brodtmann, of the Continental Tyre Company, I have received a copy of the firm's souvenir of the Prince Henry Tour of 1911. It is beautifully done, and extends to a hundred-and-fifty pages of interesting illustrations and letterpress, apropos the Tour and its happenings. It is quite a welcome addition to my motor library.

W. WHITTALL.

CHESS.

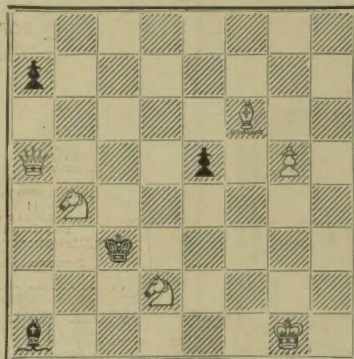
To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

S G McDERMOTT (Toronto).—Will you look at this? 1. P to R 8th (a Queen), R to K sq; 2. Q takes Kt, and we cannot see how a solution this way is avoided.

P N BAYVERJI (Dhar, Central India).—There are a few exceptional cases where brilliant problems commence with a check; but modern taste does not sanction its practice. The same holds good with capture of pieces; but, to a certain extent, capture of Pawns is permitted.

W H Taylor.—To hand, with thanks.

PROBLEM No. 3563.—By C. C. W. MANN.
BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3554 received from W H Allen (Whitworth (Coorg, India); of No. 3555 from C A M (Penang) and F Hammett (Natal); of No. 3556 from J Lear (Yazoo City, Miss., U.S.A.); of No. 3557 from J W Beatty (Toronto), J Murray (Quebec, N. Hacon (Chicago, U.S.A.), and Henry A Sellar (Denver, Colo., U.S.A.); of No. 3558 from J W Beatty, Henry A Sellar, R C Smith (Brooklyn, U.S.A.), and J Murray; of No. 3559 from R Murphy (Wexford), A E Ellis (The Hague), J B Camara (Madeira), and Horatio Baxter (Tayport); of No. 3560 from R Murphy, P Pataki (St. Moritz), Captain Challice (Great Yarmouth), J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), Egbert Ratcliffe (Wendover), Blinkeley (Norwich), R J Lonsdale (New Brighton), Horatio Baxter, J D Tucker (Ilkley), W C D Smith (Northampton), Arthur Perry (Dublin), M Pulzer (Fiume), and F W Atkinson (Crowthorne).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3561 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Arthur Perry, J Green (Roulogne), J Churcher (Southampton), G Underwood, J Fowler, R G Nicholls (Willesden),

J Cohn (Berlin), L Schlu (Vienna), G Threader (Northampton), W J Reame (Paignton), R Murphy, W H Taylor (Westcliff-on-Sea), R J Lonsdale, G Bakker (Rotterdam), Captain Challice, J Gamble (Bellfast), J C Stachhouse (Torquay), Horatio Baxter, H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J Deering (Cahara), R Woters (Canterbury), W Lillie (Marple), A W Hamilton Gell (Winslade), J D Tucker, E G B Barlow (Bournemouth), Baron de Pallandt (Wassenaar, Holland), J E Lelliott (Forest Gate), F W Young (Shaftesbury), W Winter (Medstead), H Grassett (Haldwin (Nairn), J Isaacson (Liverpool), J Izatt (Leeds), and Rev. J Christie (Redditch).

Our attention has been called by Mr. P. F. Blake to the fact that Problem No. 3558, by Mr. F. R. Gittins, is identical with one of his that took second prize in the British Chess Federation three years ago, except that the position is reversed, a white and black Pawn added, and the solution is entirely different. We think, in fairness to the original author, that the "adaptation" is scarcely a legitimate one.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3560.—By H. MAXWELL PRIDEAUX.

WHITE.

1. B to K 3rd
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

Any move

CHESS IN RICHMOND.

Game played in the Championship Tournament of the British Chess Federation, between the Rev. F. E. HAMOND and Mr. HERBERT JACOBS. (Centre Counter Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	17.	P to K 4th
2. P takes P	Q takes P	18.	Q to Kt 4th
3. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to Q sq	19.	Kt to Q 2nd
4. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	20.	P to Kt 3rd
5. Kt to B 4th	B to Kt 2nd		P to K 4th
6. B to K 4th	P to Q B 3rd		
7. Q to Q 2nd	B to K 3rd		
8. B to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd		
9. Castles	P to K R 3rd		
10. B to K B 4th	K Kt to B 3rd		
11. Q R to Q sq	Kt to Kt 3rd		
12. K R to K sq	Q Kt to Q 4th		
13. B to K 5th	Castles		
14. B takes Kt	P takes B		
15. Kt takes Kt	P takes Kt		

Black has now obtained whatever advantage is to be had from this opening; he has no organised attack to meet, and his development is at least as good as his opponent's.

A danger here arises that White may establish two powerful centre Pawns, strongly supported, on which point, indeed, the game turns.

16. P to Q Kt 3rd R to Q B sq

17. K to Q B sq

P to B 4th at once can be played when, after P takes P, B 4th, followed by P takes P, realises White's intention.

18. Q to Kt 4th

19. Q to Kt 4th

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